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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon... ..	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.30	7.10
Yauwatt... ..	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.39	7.19
Shatin... ..	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipei... ..	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipei Market... ..	7.31	9.58	11.08	12.38	1.58	5.18	6.13	7.53
Fanning... ..	7.38	10.08	11.18	12.48	2.08	5.28	6.23	8.03
Shungahui... ..	7.48	10.18	11.28	12.58	2.18	5.38	6.33	8.13
Shungahui... ..	7.58	10.28	11.38	13.08	2.28	5.48	6.43	8.23

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shungahui... ..	7.58	10.28	11.38	13.08	2.28	5.48	6.43	8.23
Shungahui... ..	8.08	10.38	11.48	13.18	2.38	5.58	6.53	8.33
Fanning... ..	8.18	10.48	11.58	13.28	2.48	6.08	7.03	8.43
Taipei Market... ..	8.28	10.58	12.08	13.38	2.58	6.18	7.13	8.53
Taipei... ..	8.42	11.10	12.10	13.42	3.10	6.30	7.25	9.05
Shatin... ..	8.58	11.26	12.26	13.58	3.26	6.46	7.41	9.21
Yauwatt... ..	9.12	11.40	12.40	14.12	3.40	6.59	7.54	9.34
Kowloon... ..	9.30	11.58	12.58	14.30	3.58	7.17	8.12	9.52

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon... ..	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29	7.10
Yauwatt... ..	6.50	8.45	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin... ..	7.02	8.57	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Taipei... ..	7.16	9.11	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.05	7.44
Taipei Market... ..	7.31	9.26	9.58	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.09	7.48
Fanning... ..	7.38	9.33	10.08	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.59
Shungahui... ..	7.48	9.43	10.18	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.09
Shungahui... ..	7.58	9.53	10.28	11.38	13.08	3.31	6.40	8.19

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shungahui... ..	8.13	10.33	11.40	13.00	4.17	5.30	6.40	8.09
Shungahui... ..	8.19	10.45	11.47	13.07	4.24	5.37	6.47	8.16
Fanning... ..	8.28	10.49	11.51	13.11	4.28	5.41	6.51	8.20
Taipei Market... ..	8.38	10.59	12.02	13.21	4.38	5.51	7.01	8.30
Taipei... ..	8.52	11.04	12.07	13.25	4.42	5.55	7.05	8.34
Shatin... ..	9.08	11.17	12.21	13.38	4.58	6.11	7.21	8.50
Yauwatt... ..	9.22	11.30	12.34	13.50	5.07	6.20	7.30	9.00
Kowloon... ..	9.41	11.37	12.41	13.58	5.15	6.28	7.38	9.07

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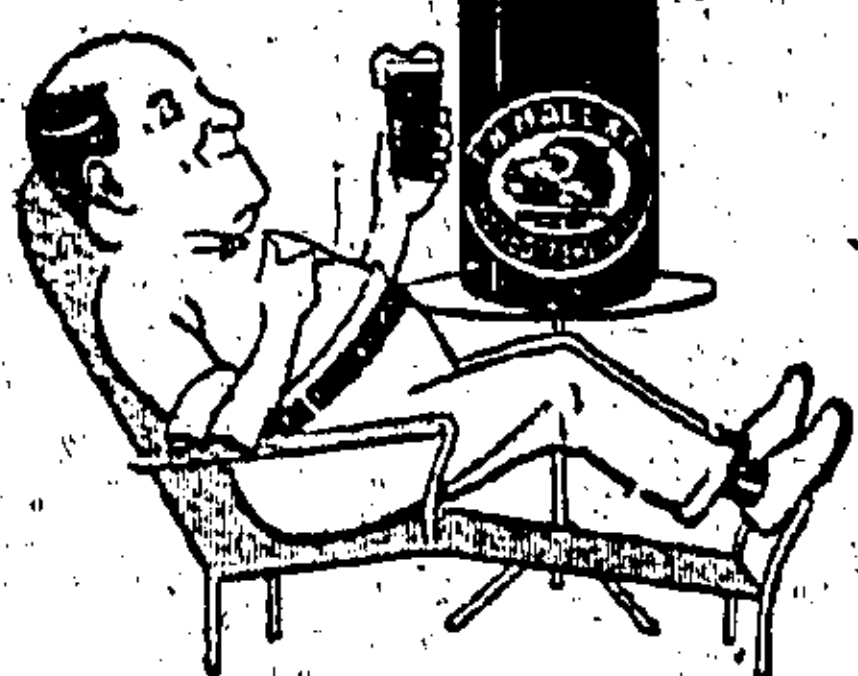
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(This Page "To read Home")

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

SOCIALIST COUNTESS GIVES HER HOME TO LABOUR PARTY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, March 1st.

WIRELESS ON TRAINS.
A new development which the Great Western Railway are making this week will be watched with a considerable amount of interest, not only by wireless experts, but also by railway officials. The Company are installing on what is called the Cornish Riviera express, which leaves Paddington at 10.30 a.m. every day for Plymouth, a special wireless equipment. Loud speakers will be provided in one of the dining cars, and the compartments of a first-class coach will be fitted with headphones for the use of each passenger. As this famous train makes the longest non-stop journey of any railway in the world, it may well be imagined that the innovation will meet with the appreciation of the travelling public from London to Bristol and Plymouth. The Company recently had a try-out of a similar installation on a special train from Bristol to Cardiff with satisfactory results; but this is the first time that railway travellers are being given the opportunity to listen-in as part of the ordinary amenities of the journey.

EMIGRATION OF FARM LABOURERS.

We are constantly told that emigration ought to be encouraged because it is one of the ways by means of which the problem of unemployment here can be dealt with. But it seems that circumstances alter cases. The State assisted emigration of agricultural workers is strongly criticised by the National Farmers' Union, which represents the employers in all parts of the country. The N.F.U. declare that the scheme is a negation of the declared policy of the Government to maintain a supply of skilled farm workers in Great Britain. How thorough is the process of selection of the best type of labourer may be judged by the fact that after previous weeding out by the local offices the Canadian Director of Emigration in London refused to accept 2,500 individuals during January.

Of course, the idea behind the scheme of State assisted emigration is to take men who want to go on the land from over-stocked occupations in the towns and train them. But I am informed that as regards the agricultural side of the plan this is still at the stage of "engaging attention." Mr. Amery, the Minister for Dominion Affairs, recently admitted as much in the House of Commons. Perhaps it is not altogether surprising that the farmers are disgruntled. They do not look kindly at their best workers being taken from them and sent across the seas leaving them with the very young and inexperienced, and the weaklings, and the aged.

TRAM VERSUS BUS.

The restriction of London bus services where these compete with the trams is recommended by the Traffic Advisory Committee, and the regulation will probably come into force at Easter. The intention, of course, is to save the London tramway system from ruin in the interests of the workers. The estimated loss on the L.C.C. tramways last year was round about a quarter of a million, and it is generally admitted that the fierce bus competition is responsible for a good deal of it. The idea is to prohibit buses from running in large numbers on the tram routes.

As is pretty widely known the trams are under severe financial handicaps as compared with the buses. In road charges the London trams pay about £180,000 a year, while there are something like 4,000 buses on the road as compared with 1,800 trams.

THE KENT COALFIELD.

Since the days of my youth, which is longer ago than I care to recall, I have been hearing about the development of the Kent coalfield. Now, at last, it would seem that the scheme has a fair chance of becoming a practical business proposition. Big financial plans by Messrs. Pearson & Dorman Long, Ltd., are announced. The issue of £2,000,000 to the public, with a Government guarantee under the Trade Facilities Act is expected next month. In addition the company already committed to this enterprise are to increase their share capital from £200,000 to £2,000,000, though it is believed that no present idea of offering any of this to the investing public. The intention of the company would therefore appear to be to employ, sooner or later, a total of 24,500 men in their Kent venture.

I understand that eventually there will be 16 or 18 pits, and the most modern types of houses are to be provided for the thousands of miners who will be employed there. There is a rumour that the relationship between the employers and

their work people will be on the basis of co-partnership. An elaborate regional town planning scheme has been prepared for the careful development of the new coalfield area. Together with the utilisation of the coal supplies of East Kent, the company foresees the expansion of the war-time port of Richborough, the construction of a super power station, and the exploitation of a large field of iron ore which runs out under the English Channel from Dover.

A TAX ON PURCHASES.

Mr. Churchill as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, cannot complain of lack of suggestions for new sources of taxation. He cannot yet make up his mind on the question of a tax on betting; and in the meantime we have Mr. Gordon Selfridge proposing a tax on shop purchases, or, as he says, "the indirect tax called the sales tax." The most remarkable thing about this proposal, I think, is that it should emanate from one of the greatest retailers, for the suggested tax means the levying of "one per cent.—not more—upon every transaction at the time of purchase by the consumer."

Mr. Selfridge calls it a sales tax, which suggests that it would be paid by the vendor; but of course everyone must perceive that it must be in the end a purchasers' tax, for the modern store-keeper works on too narrow a margin to add even a one per cent. tax to his turnover without endeavouring to distribute the burden over the price of his goods. The yield of such a tax would no doubt be very large. It will be interesting to watch the fiscal controversy which is bound to arise upon Mr. Gordon Selfridge's bold suggestion.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

Easton Lodge, one of the stately homes of England, has now become the property of the Trades Union Congress for use as a Labour College. The house and 900 acres of park have been formally handed over to the representatives of the Congress as a gift in perpetuity by Frances Countess of Warwick, who for some years has been one of the most prominent supporters of the Labour Party. During the time the Labour Government was in office Lady Warwick made Easton Lodge available for the use of Ministers in the same way that Chequers is at the disposal of the Prime Minister. The mansion, surrounded by beautiful gardens, lies deep in the heart of the Essex countryside, and for centuries was the home of the Maynards.

Lady Warwick has been an avowed Socialist for many years. She is a charming and beautiful woman; and no doubt many of your readers will recollect when she was a reigning beauty in London Society, in the inner circle of the late King Edward's intimate friends when he was Prince of Wales. After he came to the throne things were somehow changed; the Countess was not so much in the public eye, and then her former friends were startled by her acceptance of Socialism. Her gift of her old home where her ancestors lived and where she was born—it came to her on the death of her father, Lord Maynard, as heiress in her own right—is the climax of her long association with the Labour Party. Her action is surely one of the most extraordinary events of this topsy-turvy time of social changes.

OUR MANDATE IN IRAQ.

For months past the reported decision of the British Government to continue to accept responsibility for the good government of Iraq has been a subject of keen controversy. But in the debate on the question in Parliament a few days ago Mr. Baldwin emerged quite successfully. Mr. Amery, the Secretary for Dominion Affairs, who is regarded by the anti-Treatyites as the villain of the piece, made out a really excellent case for the policy, for which he is largely responsible, and he carried the war into the enemy camp so cleverly that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the ex-Labour Premier, was compelled to act on the defensive.

The most striking speech in a debate which was maintained at a high level of interest came from Commander Hulton Young. He has first-hand knowledge of this much-debated region. He asked M.P.'s to visualise Iraq as a land of vast possibilities, which has just emerged from seven or eight centuries of Turkish misrule, and he pictured a broad stream of trade between Europe and Asia, which will flow across Iraq with Bagdad as its great centre. For the time being, at any rate, the critics have been silenced. —H.B.

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COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE YEAR'S HEAVY LOSS.

COMMITTEE OF SHAREHOLDERS APPOINTED BY DIRECTORS TO INVESTIGATE.

The ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., was held at the Offices of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, yesterday at noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

It was stated during the meeting that a committee of four shareholders had been appointed to enquire into the working of the Company.

It was also announced that a loss of over \$150,000, suffered by the Company last year was met by calling on the Reserve Fund for half a million dollars. The scheme to build a new and larger dock has been postponed for the time.

A feature of the meeting was the criticism advanced by Mr. Kelly Sayce concerning the expenditure of over \$5,000,000 during a period of depression on what he described as "unproductive buildings."

By way of reply to this criticism, the Chairman mentioned that Mr. Kelly Sayce was one of the shareholders who requested the appointment of the Committee of Investigation and he suggested that this Committee's report should be awaited.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided and there were also present: Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. T. G. Weall, Mr. Allan Cameron (directors), Mr. R. M. Dyer, B. Sc. H. I. N. A. (Chief Manager), Mr. A. L. Hosie, C.A., (Secretary), Messrs. Ho Leung, Kelly Sayce, J. M. Alves, N. V. A. Croucher, Li Tse Fong, Chau Yue Teng, R. E. Desai, I. S. Perry, G. W. Sewell, A. O. Lang, E. Abraham, C. A. de Rosa, E. M. Raymond, and P. M. N. da Silva (shareholders).

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chief Manager having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your possession for the past ten days, I will with your permission follow the usual procedure and take them as read.

The shipbuilding industry all over the world, as you are all aware, has been passing through a very depressed period and only a minimum of orders for new ships have been placed. Here we have had to contend with this world wide situation and also with the strike of labour last year which lasted for several months, and the boycott which is still with us. The effects of these last two circumstances have hit this Company harder perhaps than any other entirely local Company.

We started the year fairly well and had three new vessels under construction. With a small profit for the first six months working we were looking forward to a moderately successful year when the troubles to which I have referred began. A working nucleus of our Chinese artisans, to whom we are very grateful, stayed with us and I venture to think that it was in a measure due to the loyalty of these men in sticking to their work in spite of intimidation that the labour troubles of this Colony both industrial and domestic were overcome. Unfortunately, however, a great number of our essential men absented themselves. The result of these labour troubles was to drive repair work away from this port, and to delay and thus very considerably increase the cost of any new construction we had in hand. This new work, though it has not been profitable, we were fortunate in having, as it kept the nucleus I have referred to employed during the months in which there was little else for them to do, and let the outside world know that we were still alive and a going concern.

BIG DOCK SCHEME, POSTPONED.

With reference to the construction of the proposed 1,200-foot dry dock, to which my predecessor in the chair referred last year, some of you will doubtless wish to know how the matter now stands. The new pump house fitted with electrically driven pumps which is common to our present No. 1 Dock and the proposed dock, is now complete and has been in action since the end of September with a considerable resultant economy in coal consumption. Your Directors do not propose to proceed further with the

scheme for the big dock at the present time, but it is a matter that will have to come up again for consideration sometime in the future. When I tell you that during the last three months at least eight ships have visited the port too large for us to accommodate you will realise that the increasing number of these large vessels calling at Hongkong will eventually necessitate our making arrangements that will enable us to dock them. It has been suggested that our No. 1 dock—700 feet long—could be enlarged, but for various reasons we do not consider that this would be a sound or practical proposition. This dock is of very great importance to us and was not vacant for a single day in January last. During that month it cared for nine large ships of a gross tonnage of 88,855 tons.

SHAREHOLDERS' INVESTIGATION.

There has been a feeling amongst a number of shareholders that the Company's business could be run more economically, and this culminated a few months ago in a letter addressed to the Directors signed by shareholders representing a large proportion of shares asking for the appointment of a Committee of shareholders to enquire into the working of the Company. The Directors welcomed the proposal and gladly responded to the request. A Committee of four shareholders was appointed and has commenced its investigation. When their report is received the Directors will give any recommendations they make the fullest consideration and I hope this may be the means of producing more efficiency in working and economy in operation. I may say, however, that this problem of efficiency and economy is one that is constantly engaging the attention of our Chief Manager and Directors. Some of you may remember that our Chief Manager, Mr. Dyer, came out here originally, nearly 20 years ago for the purpose of investigating the work of the Company which was then in a moribund condition. Being appointed Chief Manager, he set to work and by his foresight, energy and whole-hearted devotion to the Company he has steadily built up the organisation until we are now assured by the best authorities that our shipbuilding can compare favourably for quality and workmanship with that produced by any other countries. I mention this as I trust that shareholders will not, merely because of a temporary setback to our progress, desire to curtail, and I am sure they will not, the activities of the Company in such a way as to react against it when things improve. The improvements made in the Company's buildings and plant during the past few years have reduced maintenance, and the cost of consumable stores in working expenses down to about a minimum and the only problem we have to face in very dull times is that of our staff, both European and Chinese.

It is, however, absolutely necessary for effective supervision that there is an adequate European staff. I state this because it has been suggested that now things are slack the staff could be cut down. In this connection I may say that although we have always carried on with a minimum of European staff compatible with efficiency no less than sixteen members of the staff have left us during the past twelve months and have not been replaced. Moreover, eight more are shortly going home on leave after five or six years in the Colony. This depletion would leave us dangerously understaffed when conditions become normal and as business improves it will be necessary to add to our staff. It has been indicated to us by some of our most valued clients that when there was a rush of work we were short-handed and that their work did not receive sufficient supervision. This, gentlemen, is a most undesirable state of affairs, as we can only retain our clients and add to them by ensuring that they will be satisfied that the work entrusted to our care will receive adequate European supervision.

You will recollect that last year shareholders authorised an increase of capital, but unfortunately when the shares were offered the strike and boycott commenced and money became so tight that although the date for receiving applications for the new shares was postponed the response was poor and the Directors decided to cancel the offer. Only 7,640 shares were applied for and issued. When conditions become normal it will be necessary for the Directors to make a fresh offer of shares on terms to be settled by them in due course. Shareholders may rest assured that the new shares will be offered to them in proportion to their holding of shares whether of the old ones or those issued last Summer which will rank equally with the former.

Turning to the accounts, you will notice that no allowance has been made for depreciation. This is not considered necessary in view of the large amounts that have been provided in previous years. Our stocks of materials stand in our books not above cost price and in no case above the market value. Our plant and buildings are in excellent order and the cost of their upkeep has been defrayed out of revenue.

Our reserve fund, you will notice, after withdrawing \$500,000 to cover the loss in 1925, stands at \$3,500,000. The premium of \$10 per share on 7,640 issued less expenses of issue, amounting in all to \$72,681.70, has been put to reserve. You will notice from the balance sheet that the debentures have been paid off. This was done when they became due on 31st December, and the Bank kindly allowed us to overdraw on our current account in order to do this.

Your Directors regret that owing to the large loss of \$468,259.03 they are unable to recommend the payment of any dividend. You will notice from the Profit and Loss Account that the balance of Working Account showed a loss of only \$132,467, the difference between that and \$468,259.03 being made up of interest, rates, insurance, etc.

I may add that the full effect of the labour troubles and boycott were felt during the months July—November. Business was improving towards the end of that period and December proved to be quite a fair month. As regards the future, I hardly care to commit myself except to say that as the shipbuilding industry has been having a bad time for some years it is only reasonable to anticipate that before long there will be a turn of the tide, and even when we have little new construction in hand we are usually kept fairly busy in repair work.

I do not think there is anything further that calls for comment, and I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts and after this has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions which shareholders may wish to ask.

Mr. Li Tse Fong seconded.

SHAREHOLDER'S QUESTIONS.

Mr. KELLY SAYCE rose to speak, whereupon,

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen,—On Saturday morning, after the speech which I have just read out had been written, a letter was received from a shareholder containing a list of 15 questions which he proposed to ask at this meeting and I wish to thank him for his courtesy in sending in the list of questions beforehand. This shareholder was one of those who were responsible for the appointment of the Committee of shareholders to which I have already referred, and it seems to me that these questions should have been placed in the hands of this Committee with the request that the points raised should have its attention. Reference has already been made to the "world-wide stagnation in the shipbuilding industry, and we have been most fortunate in being able to maintain the payment of a dividend until this past year. With the conditions that have had to be faced since the middle of last year, it is no cause for surprise that the year has come out with a loss. Your Directors, gentlemen, are equally with you, shareholders in the Company and are just as anxious to see the Company in a flourishing condition and in a position to pay good dividends. In fact a glance at the list of shareholders will show that the Directors to-day hold or directly represent over one-tenth of the issued capital of the Company. They deplore, with you, the loss made last year and have been happy to welcome the Committee of shareholders who will in due course put forward their recommendations.

What I think every shareholder wishes to know is that his interests are being properly cared for. To ascertain that this is so is no doubt the purpose for which the questions were framed. I suggest therefore, that the matters about which information is desired should be placed before the Shareholders' Committee who will be able to go into the various points thoroughly and with more satisfaction than would be afforded by a series of brief questions and answers in this room. Still, if it is desired to put these questions now, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability. I may add that the Chief Manager will be glad to see any shareholder who will come to him with proposals for the better working of the Company, and will be very pleased to show any of you over the property, you own. It is doubtful if many of you have any idea of the large organization that is required for modern shipbuilding and for competition with similar undertakings in other countries. For new tonnage we have to compete with Home yards, who, as you know, have been devoting a considerable amount of time and energy to cheapening the cost of building and we have to keep right abreast of the times in order not to be left behind and out in the cold.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. KELLY SAYCE: Mr. Chairman,—It is not my intention to ask any particular questions but with your permission I propose to submit to this meeting a few observations on the report and statement of accounts as presented to us to-day. I have no doubt that the result of last year's working is as disappointing to you gentlemen of the Board, as it is to the general body of shareholders, but like all other concerns engaging in any kind of trade we must be prepared for periods of depression and take the good with the bad. There is, however, a feeling amongst a large number of shareholders that the loss should not have been as large as it is.

The opinion also prevails that a good deal of capital expenditure has been unwisely spent and should have been avoided. At the meeting last year the Chairman in the course of his speech said that: "The past year makes the third in succession in which companies like ours have had to labour under trying circumstances, in fact the year 1924 was even much more difficult than the two previous ones. This is of course largely due to the continued depressed state of affairs in shipping."

from which will be seen that neither the Board nor the management could be said to have been taken unawares by a sudden turn of the tide; for we have it on the authority of the Chairman that for three years in succession "companies like ours have had to labour under trying circumstances."

Common prudence therefore should have dictated the cutting down of capital outlay on a large scale, at any rate, until such time as a change for the better was observable. Instead of that, however, the enormous sum of \$5,500,000 has been spent by our company during the very period stated by our Chairman last year to have been one of continued depression. That is to say, a sum of money nearly equaling double our total capital has been borrowed and sunk into extensions or alterations to our property admittedly unproductive, with the result that we are now saddled with very heavy payments of interest which we cannot earn. I am sure shareholders will agree with me that if a private persons conducted his business on such unsound principles, he would very soon find himself in the "Bankruptcy Court, and I fear that unless a change in our policy is made, and made soon, we shall not be very far from the hands of the Official Receiver ourselves. I think shareholders have every reason to question the policy of the present management that has brought our company to such a pass by its unwise and unproductive capital outlay on such a stupendous scale.

"ECONOMICALLY UNSOUND."
To sink these sums of money into something that may at some time in the indefinite future prove profitable is open to question, but to do so on borrowed money seems to me to be the height of un wisdom and economically unsound. It is earnestly to be hoped therefore that the Board will call a halt to all future borrowing.
I would also urge the serious attention of the Board of Directors, who, after all, are the custodians of the shareholders' property, to carefully review the manner in which the business of the company has been conducted, especially during the period mentioned by me, and to consider whether the time has not come for a radical change in the working and policy of the Company. (Applause.)

PREMIUMS.
The CHAIRMAN: With reference to Mr. Kelly Sayce's comments, I notice that he was one of the shareholders who requested the appointment of a Committee of Investigation to which I have referred. I think it is rather difficult for a shareholder to criticise the interior working and management of the company without having investigated it in person. No doubt, when the Committee of Investigation have enquired into it with all the books and information at their disposal they will be in a position to say whether the Directors have mismanaged the Company's business or not, as is suggested. Meanwhile, until the report is received I think the matter can be left as it stands. (Applause.)
The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

OTHER BUSINESS.

On the proposition of Mr. Ho Leung, seconded by Mr. KELLY SAYCE, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater and Mr. T. G. Weall were re-elected as Directors.
On the proposition of Mr. N. V. A. Croucher, seconded by Mr. J. M. Alves, the appointment of Mr. D. G. M. Bernard as a member of the Board was confirmed.
On the motion of Mr. G. W. Sewell, seconded by the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, and Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming were re-elected as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$1,500 each.
The CHAIRMAN: That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen, and I thank you for your attendance.

THE RABIES QUESTION. SHOOTING OF DOGS BY NIGHT. INTERESTING DISCUSSION AT H.K.S.P.C.A. MEETING.

MORE HUMANE MANNER OF DISPOSAL
SUGGESTED.

The rabies question and the method of shooting dogs straying at night aroused an interesting discussion at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held last evening in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

During the discussion it was suggested that dog owners should be impressed with their sense of duty and love towards their animals, and should do all they could to avoid the chance of their dogs being shot by the police; while it was further suggested that a more humane manner of disposing of straying dogs might be carried out by the police, such as taking them to the dog's home first, until it was ascertained whether the dog was suffering from rabies or not, in which case it could then be destroyed.

FAIRLY SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

Mr. B. L. Frost (the retiring President and Hon. Secretary of the Society) presided, and was supported by Mr. A. Stevenson (Vice-President), Sir Henry Pollock, Mr. O. Skinner and Miss C. O. Frost (Assistant Hon. Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN read extracts from the annual report for 1925, on which he commented. He said it would be seen from the report that they had a fairly successful year during 1925. The Society had now completed four years work and good progress was made until June, when the work was practically stopped owing to the strike and boycott. For more than two months no cattle or poultry came into the Colony, and as their inspectors had very little to do, they were handed over to the Government to help in essential services during that time.

NOT SO MUCH CRUELTY.

As had always been the policy of the Society, their inspectors had made use of their time in educational methods, and they had the satisfaction of knowing that there was not nearly so much cruelty practised in Hongkong as formerly.

The Society thanked Messrs. Dovey and Lubatti for their work in connection with destroying dogs, etc., in the Lethal Chamber. The Committee decided that no charge would be made for destroying animals.

THE DOGS' HOME.

In connection with the Dogs' Home, the CHAIRMAN said that no less than 1,600 dogs had been received into the Home during the year, notwithstanding the fact that the Home was closed down for two months owing to the inability to get food for the animals during the worst part of the strike. Of this number, 334 dogs were claimed and 193 sold, the remainder being either found good homes or destroyed.

Major Hogg, the new military veterinary officer, had visited the Dogs' Home and had stated that it was very satisfactory indeed.

Their inspectors continued to do good work and it was hoped that during the current year another inspector would be appointed who could devote the whole of his time to the Dogs' Home, thus allowing other inspectors to carry out their proper duties.

FINANCE.

The full grant of \$5,000 was given by the Government and \$1,000 was donated by the Jockey Club. Mr. Patell also gave his annual subscription of \$300 towards the feeding of the dogs in the Home.

As the amount required for salaries for inspectors, etc., was large and the Society was totally dependant on subscriptions and donations, an appeal was made to all lovers of animal to support the Society.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total number of ordinary members, paying subscriptions during the year was only 55, compared with 271 last year. This was largely due to the difficulty experienced in collecting subscriptions. Two new life members joined the Society during the year. This made a total of 23 life members.

SHOOTING OF DOGS.

The CHAIRMAN referring to the last annual meeting said that they were facing again this time the same thing as last year, namely rabies. In this connection he had received a letter that afternoon from Mr. Silva Netto dealing with this question and referring to the shooting of dogs at night. Mr. Silva Netto had asked that his letter be placed before the meeting.

In his letter, continued the Chairman, Mr. Silva Netto said that the shooting of dogs at night was not only cruel, but it also caused a great deal of disturbance in the early hours of the morning, with the "bang, bang," followed by the piercing shrieks and agonizing cries of the dogs.

The writer of the letter asked whether the Captain Superintendent of Police was allowed to order the shooting of dogs after, or between certain hours, and whether there was any Ordinance to this effect.

The Chairman interposed that there was an Ordinance which allowed the Captain Superintendent of Police to inform the public that any dogs allowed out after certain hours, or within certain hours, were liable to be shot.

The Chairman said he understood from one of the Society's inspectors that dogs found straying at night were now lassoed, instead of being "pot-shotted" at, and were shot after being lassoed.

Mr. Silva Netto further suggested in his letter that the S.P.C.A., should advertise in the local newspapers (English and Chinese) warning dog owners to keep their dogs inside their houses at night. The writer also went on to complain of the cruel manner of destroying animals.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that he did not think they would get much sympathy from the authorities regarding the shooting of dogs, as they would say that they had already intimated that if dogs were not kept in they would be shot if found straying. This question, continued the Chairman, was a difficult matter both for the owners of dogs and for the authorities. Rabies were fairly bad at the present moment, and one of the best things that could be done was inoculation as recommended by Veterinary Surgeon and also by the Military Veterinary Officer.

The subject was then dropped until a later stage of the meeting.

CRUELTY BILL.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to last year's minutes regarding the suggested Cruelty to Animals Bill, said Sir Henry Pollock and himself went into this matter very carefully, and said there had been a great deal of opposition to it. After discussing the matter it was considered that it would be better to carry on the Society's propaganda work and publicity than it was to carry on with the proposed Bill.

SIR HENRY POLLOCK'S COMMENTS.

Sir Henry Pollock in proposing the adopting of the report and accounts, mentioned that his Chinese colleagues on the Council, the Hon. Sir Shou Son Chow, and the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, who were members of their committee, had sent word expressing their extreme regret at their inability to attend the annual meeting of the Society, but they had been prevented from doing so by reason of very urgent business. Members of the committee were fully aware of the good services these two gentlemen had rendered the Society in the past, namely by keeping the views of the Society before the Chinese community and also with regard to obtaining donations for the Society from Chinese members of the community.

The speaker went on to refer to the excellent work done by Mr. Dovey and Mr. Lubatti in connection with the destroying of dogs in the Lethal Chamber, and said that anyone wishing to have an animal destroyed in this manner should ring up Mr. Dovey at Central 34. Cats were also destroyed in the Lethal Chamber. The Chamber, the speaker added, had been found more suitable for the destruction of small dogs than for big dogs, which it was advisable, or more preferable, to have destroyed by shooting. While no charge was made for destroying dogs in the Lethal Chamber, the Society would be obliged if anyone sending a dog to be destroyed sent a few dollars to Mr. Dovey, if they felt inclined, to help defray the expenses involved.

FINANCES.

Continuing, the speaker said he was glad to be able to inform the meeting that the Government had been good enough to vote \$5,000 for the current year of 1926. The Government paid \$2 for every one \$1 subscribed or donated, up to the sum of \$5,000. With regard to the \$1,000 voted by the Jockey Club, he was pleased to tell them that the Hongkong Jockey Club had been kind enough to vote again the generous donation of this amount, a sum they had given for some years past. Mr. Patell would also contribute his annual subscription of \$300 towards the feeding of dogs in the Home.

MEMBERSHIP.

With regard to membership, there had been a statement made that only 56 paid their subscriptions, compared with 271 the previous year. He wished to supplement this statement by saying that during the year 1925 a number of ladies and gentlemen, secured, a number of donations and as a result well over 100 people gave donations and the amount collected from these 100 people exceeded \$800. Although they had not collected so much in subscriptions in 1925 as in 1924, they had collected considerably more in donations. He returned thanks to the donors and also to those who had collected the donations.

THE DOGS' HOME.

Sir Henry Pollock mentioned that Major Hogg, the new military veterinary officer, had stated that he would pay frequent visits to the Dogs' Home and exercise a certain power of supervision there. He was sure this would be a great help to the Society and Major Hogg's advice with regard to the condition of the dogs would be very much valued and very helpful.

In conclusion, Sir Henry Pollock asked all members of the Society to instruct persons regarding cruelty whenever they saw cruelty being practised on birds or animals in the street. The great policy in their Society had always been to proceed by educational means rather than by the method of prosecution. This was a policy they had adhered to since the Society was started.

SATISFACTION ON THE WHOLE.

He thought that they might say that on the whole the report and statement of accounts were satisfactory, considering the difficulties that had been experienced during the past year. It was satisfactory to have been able to produce such a report as they had before them.

He expressed, on behalf of the Society, appreciation of Mr. Frost's work as Chairman during the past year. Mr. Frost was shortly going on leave and they wished him a very pleasant holiday.

Mr. A. Stevenson seconded the report and accounts which were adopted unanimously.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as under:—President, Sir Henry Pollock; Vice-President, Mr. A. Stevenson; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Sculliff; Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Sommerfelt; Assistant Hon. Secretary, Miss C. O. Frost; Committee: Lady Clara Ho Tung, Lady Pollock, Mrs. R. Baker, Mrs. de Martin, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Quarles Van Ufford, Mrs. M. K. Lo, Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. Eager, Major and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Roffey, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, the Hon. Sir Shou Son Chow, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, Messrs. B. L. Frost, E. R. Dovey, Skinner, J. P. Bragg, F. H. Dillon, Ip Lan Chuen, A. F. N. Silva Netto, Li Wing Kwong, M. P. Talati and Dr. Fitzroy Williams.

OWNERS' SENSE OF DUTY.

At this juncture of the meeting the question of the shooting of dogs at night was renewed.

Mr. J. P. Bragg, referring to the cruelty of shooting stray dogs as was being done in Kowloon at night without it being known whether the dog had rabies or not, said that without interference with the difficult duty the police had to perform in this respect, he thought they might invoke the aid of the Kowloon Residents' Association in the matter. He thought the K.R.A. might be asked to help impress upon owners that it was their duty in their love towards dogs to see that they were kept in at night, otherwise they were incurring the risk of them being shot by the police.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that a great difficulty existed in the case of watch-dogs which were left out, as in his own case, to roam around the house and keep guard on it. The great trouble was that these dogs were liable to stray into the road and then if a police officer chanced along they would be shot. The police, could not be blamed as they had their instructions to carry out.

Mr. Bragg said he wished to make it quite clear that he was casting no reflection whatever on the police. It was the owners who were negligent of their animals, and they should be brought to their sense of duty and remove the remotest chance as far as possible of their dogs getting a bullet into them.

SUGGESTIONS.

Another suggestion put forward during the course of the discussion was that dogs which were lassoed might be taken to the Dogs' Home instead of being shot, and thus given a chance, while it could be ascertained whether they had rabies or not.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it did seem reckless to shoot the dogs when they were lassoed. If they had the cage with them they might as well put a live dog into it as a dead animal.

The CHAIRMAN further suggested that the Secretary should communicate with the Captain Superintendent of Police and ask whether it was necessary that a dog be shot immediately after it was lassoed, as they, the Society, were perfectly willing to take what dogs they could into the Home.

It was further suggested by a lady member that the police should use revolvers and not shot guns in destroying the dogs. At a distance the animal was often only wounded and not killed and this was cruel.

The CHAIRMAN said apparently shot-guns were used at night.

197 TINS OF OPIUM IN FREEZER. DONE UP AS BEEF.

When the *St. Albans* reached Sydney on her last voyage from Hongkong, Customs' searchers discovered 197 tins of opium in the freezer of the steamer. The seizure is valued at \$22,000.

The opium was cunningly concealed. Portion of the haul was sewn up in two sheep's carcasses. Another portion was done up in bean to represent a hind quarter of beef.

Despite careful inquiries the Customs men were not able to find the owner of the haul.

LABOUR UNIONS DESERTING BOLSHEVISM.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Anti-Red reports state that many labour unions in Canton are fast deserting the Bolsheviks in order to put themselves under protection of the militarists belonging to the Society for the Study of Sun Wenism. This Society declares that the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen never formally accepted Bolshevism, and it proposes to openly organize anti-Red campaigns to test public sentiment.

Peace loving Chinese around General Chiang Kai Shek are urging him to move before the Kuomintang Political Commission a resolution to formally prohibit the further preaching of Bolshevism in Kwangtung and to suppress the peasants corps, a force of about 30,000 armed farmers throughout the districts under the sole influence of the Bolshevik Party. In view of the fact that the Kuomintang in early January last during the second national conference of the Left Wing in Canton, renewed its alliance with the Soviets, General Chiang is said to be not ready, for the present at least, to take any formal action, although many of his former comrades, including several Russians, were "advised" to ease the tension by asking for leave of absence a few days ago.

THE KUOMINTANG COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

During the absence from the Kuomintang of Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Chairman, "on sick leave," General Tan Yen Kai, Minister of War, will take the chair at future meetings of the various state councils with the support of Dr. C. C. Wu, acting Mayor of Canton. General Li Tai Sum, Chief of the Kuomintang Army Staff, has been requested to act temporarily as Chief of the Naval Bureau also. The substantial Chief of the Bureau is Admiral Semionoff, who has been absent on leave from Canton for the last few weeks.

"STAGING A STRIKE" IN CANTON.

RETALIATION FOR SEARCHING STRIKERS' HEADQUARTERS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Canton Police are now keeping a sharp watch on the many "Red" labour leaders in the city. Reports are current that the workers are inciting their comrades to stage a general strike in retaliation for the recent search of the Strike Committee headquarters and the arrest of some of their leaders. At the same time, other city officials are trying to smooth down the feelings of the workers so as to avert a strike.

GENERAL CHIANG'S ACTION APPROVED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kuomintang Political Commission on March 20th, decided not to punish General Chiang Kai Shek for the recent coup. On the contrary it expressed the opinion that his action made for the salvation of the party and the government.

MR. SUN FO IN HONGKONG.

Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, accompanied by members of his family and his secretary, arrived in the Colony yesterday by the a.s. *President Harrison*.

It is understood that Mr. Sun Fo will leave for Canton this morning by the river steamer.

Mr. Wu Hon Man, formerly Generalissimo at Canton and ex-Civil Governor of that City, while the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen was in the North, was expected to arrive with Mr. Sun Fo, but did not do so.

Mr. Wu Hon Mao, it will be recalled, left sometime ago for Russia in order to study conditions there.

FURNITURE of QUALITY.

UPHOLSTERY of DISTINCTION.

ATTRACTIVE and REFINED.

The name LANE, CRAWFORD has for years been a Byword in the Construction of First Class Furniture and Reliable Upholstery.

Constructional superiorities render LANE, CRAWFORD productions so nearly immune to the ravages of time and abuse, that each piece continues to give satisfaction long after less carefully made pieces have become undesirable.

Intending purchasers would be well advised to consult LANE, CRAWFORD'S before making any unwise purchases which would bring early repentance.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WHEN BUYING YOUR RAINCOATS & OVERSHOES

PLEASE REMEMBER

THE WING ON Co., Ltd.

HAS THE BEST SELECTION.

TWO NEW HUMOROUS RECORDS

BY MILTON HAYES.

3728 MONTY ON FASHIONS

MONTY ON BURGLARS

MONTY ON BANANAS

3801 MONTY MEANDERS THRO' 'ADS'

AT

ANDERSON'S.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

Telephone C. 4578.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS 12, Des Vœux Road.

HAVE RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF
SUMMER SUITINGS.

These are now on show at competitive prices:—

"Viyella" Trousers (Medium Weight)	\$12.50
"Viyella" Trousers (Heavier Weight)	14.50
White Drill Trousers (6 for \$30.00)	5.50
White Gaberdine	18.50
White Flannel	18.50
Mohair Coat and Trousers	30.00
Flannel Coat and Trousers	24.50
Dinner Suits	75.00

SERGES, SAXONYS, CASHMERE AND WORSTED SUITINGS from \$55.00 to \$87.50.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1918, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transumption of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd, 3rd and 5th APRIL, 1926.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1926. [3377]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.
FROM U. K. AND CONTINENT.
S.S. "GLENSHANE."

CONSIGNEES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to a FIRE in the After Hold A GENERAL AVERAGE has been DECLARED. It is therefore necessary for the AVERAGE Agreement to be Signed and a Deposit of 15% paid before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

Goods damaged by Fire or Water will be surveyed by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS on 1st April at 11 a.m.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1926. [3379]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

THE Steamship "GLENSHANE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 4th April, 1926, at Noon, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 1st April, 1926, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1926. [3380]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY Authorized Mr. PETER EMIL HELGA MELBYE to Sign our Firm Per Procuratione.
H. SCOTT & Co.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1926. [3383]

NOTICE.

MR. A. BUYS Has Taken Over the Management of the HONGKONG BRANCH OF THE TRANSMARINA TRADING CO., in place of Mr. J. P. HAVKAMP, who has left Hongkong on furlough. [3371]

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

EASTER MEETING.

MONDAY, APRIL 5th, 1926.

SADDLING BELLS 12 Noon
FIRST RACE 12.30
ENTRANCE TO ENCLOSURE AND COVERED STANDS 3.00
Motor Cars can be Tacked on the Rail opposite the grand stand \$ 5.00.

THE Masters of the HUNT Request the Pleasure of the Presence of the Ladies at the RACES.
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN to the RACES Leaves Kowloon at 11.02 a.m.
BUSES and JITNEY CARS for the Course will meet the Train.
Extra Lighters for Taking Cars across Harbour will be provided.
Cash Sweep through Tickets can now be obtained from Mr. U. B. MATHAN. [3369]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP) No. 1 of 1926.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1911-1925
AND
THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to Declare a FIRST DIVIDEND in the above Matter, and Creditors, who have NOT ALREADY DONE SO, are Required on or before the THIRTY FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1926, to Send their Names and Addresses, and the Particulars of their Debts or Claims and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the UNDERSIGNED, the Liquidator of the said Company, and are also Required by their Solicitors or Personally to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Office of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SUPREME COURT, between the Hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts are proved. Dated this 26th day of March, 1926.

JOHN FLEMING, C. A.,
Liquidator,
c/o LOWE, BROWN & MATTHEWS,
3, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
[3393]

FOUND.—Brown and White Male HUNTING DOG. Owner can have same. Answer to 2349, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3349]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1926, Commencing at 2.30 p.m. The First Bell will be rung at 2 p.m.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINTHARD & DAVIS at \$5 each up to THURSDAY, 1st April.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. Each Member can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for the Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge. [3355]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the GENERAL AGENTS, Pedder Street, on THURSDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 22nd APRIL, 1926, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1926. [3372]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 3461 for 25 Shares, £4 Per Share Paid Up, Numbered 48751/48775 in this Society standing in the Joint Names of HARRY CLABURN PEARCE and JOHN HERMANN TEESDALE, both of Shanghai, Has Been DECLARED LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and A NEW Certificate for the 25 Shares will be Issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1926. [3233]

SARAWAK GOVERNMENT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—ASSISTANT CONTROL LEE, Government Opium Monopoly, Salary: \$400 Per Month. Free Furnished Quarters, 3-Year Agreement with Prospect of Permanent Employment with Salary Rising to Maximum \$600, and Provident Fund. Experience of Chinese and Personal References Essential. Preferably Unmarried.
Apply Box No. 3588,
c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office [3288]

WANTED To Buy in Wholesale Quantities of FANCY COTTON CLOTH such as Coloured Art Silk Fancies, Plain-Figured-Brocaded Art Silk, Printed and Brocade Poplins, Printed Hosiery, Fine Striped-Figured-Brocade Shirtings, etc. TERMS, Cash against Documents at Singapore or at Hongkong. Please send Samples with Lowest Quotations c/o Singapore to K. H. MANSOUB SAIBU, 164, Arab Street, Singapore. Samples will be Returned With or Without Orders. [3361]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
2032

TO LET.

A 4-ROOMED FLAT in CARNARVON BUILDINGS, KOWLOON.
Apply—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Building.
[3280]

PREMISES TO LET in the DAIRY FARM BUILDING, PENNINGTON STREET, East Point, Floor Area: 5,835 Sq. Ft., Height: 20.40 Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [3356]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamship "TRIER" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd of April, 1926, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash, at 10 a.m. on 31st of March, 1926. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature.
MELOCHERS & CO.,
Agents,
Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1926. [3373]

INTIMATIONS

TO LET.—EUROPEAN RESIDENCES within easy reach of the city and the University, comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage, at \$150.00 and upwards monthly. These residences, on Mount Davis Road, FOKFUKAN, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. It is hoped very shortly to provide this neighbourhood with a bus service at popular rates. Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3319]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and known as SUBSECTION 2 of SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 57 and the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 57, Together with the GODOWNS known as Nos. 1 and 3, SUTHERLAND STREET, and 13, IN KU LANE erected thereon.

Area: 6,312.2 Square Feet.
Annual Crown Rent: \$129.55.

TO BE SOLD IN ONE LOT BY

PUBLIC AUCTION ON

WEDNESDAY, the 31st DAY OF MARCH, 1926, at 3 o'clock P.M.

at the

OFINA AUCTION ROOMS,

4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG,

By M. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Princes' Building, Hongkong,

or to

Mr. E. V. M. DE SOUSA,

The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 24th March, 1926. [3354]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS.

OF SALE

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and known as SUBSECTION 2 of SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 57 and the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 57, Together with the GODOWNS known as Nos. 1 and 3, SUTHERLAND STREET, and 13, IN KU LANE erected thereon.

Area: 6,312.2 Square Feet.
Annual Crown Rent: \$129.55.

TO BE SOLD IN ONE LOT BY

PUBLIC AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, the 1st DAY OF APRIL, 1926, at 3 o'clock P.M.

at the

OFINA AUCTION ROOMS,

4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG,

By M. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Princes' Building, Hongkong,

or to

Mr. E. V. M. DE SOUSA,

The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 24th March, 1926. [3354]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. J. H. TAGGART tenders his sincere thanks to all who have forwarded to him messages of condolence in his recent bereavement, and most deeply appreciates the numerous floral tributes of sympathy sent by friends.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACONS,

Vendors' Solicitors,

1, Des Voeux Road Central,

THE AUCTIONEERING & BROKERING CO., LTD.,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 24th, 1926. [3357]

WANTED HOUSE on PEAK, or UPPER

Middle Level with Tennis Court. Good Rent offered for Suitable Lease. Apply—SMALL INVESTORS, TEL. 4630. We have Houses for Disposal. We have Houses and Land for Sale.

TO LET.—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months the Well Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 155 c/o Hongkong Daily Press [3155]

S.S. "LIEUTENANT SAINT LOUBERT BIE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKERQUE, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 9.00 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Wednesday, the 31st instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Saturday, the 3rd April, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected.
C. R. MOLLIS,
Acting Agent
Hongkong, 26th March, 1926. [3364]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
Celebrated
DRY GINGER
ALE

Its unique 'dryness' delightful aroma and rich flavour are features which give this beverage the IMMENSE POPULARITY it deserves.

It has been repeatedly declared by travellers, tourists and others, that WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE is UNEQUALLED by any similar product throughout the world.

"PYERIS"
SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

A Delicious Table Water, healthful and refreshing. Surpassing in quality the celebrated European Spa Waters.

Blends excellently with Wines and Spirits, especially Whisky.

IN QUARTS, PINTS & SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

AMERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
ESTABLISHED 1841.

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The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 24th, 1926. [3357]

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

The latest news of the Civil War in the North cannot be said to contain the promise of an early end being put to the hostilities. There appear, however, to be "peace parties" in each camp, and it is as likely as not that we shall learn one fine morning that a settlement has been arranged overnight. "Peace parties" indeed were in progress between the rival factions three weeks ago, but no agreement could be reached. It was reported that Marshal FENG had sent a delegate to Mukden, the Headquarters of Marshal CHANG TAO LIN, while the latter sent one to the Kuomintang Headquarters in Peking. Both, however, returned whence they came only to report failure. It is only possible, by piecing together scraps of information derived by the Chinese News Agencies from various sources, to get an idea of the nature of the discussions that took place. One of the conditions of peace laid down by Marshal CHANG TAO LIN was the unconditional restoration of Jehol to the Fengtien forces. On this question it is revealed that there are divided counsels in the Kuomintang. One section was willing for the sake of peace, to consider the "restoration" of Jehol—on terms apparently—but was

absolutely opposed to giving up the province of Chihli and the Treaty Port of Tientsin. The control of Peking is the bone of contention. Then we are told that Mr. P. F. and CHANG TAO LIN "refuse to discuss peace unless the Kuomintang prove by deeds, not words, their non-affiliation with student mass activities and Bolshevik tendencies." There is a group in the Kuomintang which apparently desires to accord such proofs and the recent episode in the Courtyard of the Cabinet Office, when the Chinese guards fired into a crowd of demonstrating students, is attributed to an order issued by General CHANG CHIH KIANG to his officers to curtail student activities. Thus, this war for supremacy and the control of the Capital and the Metropolitan Province is given the aspect of a war in which the political question at issue is whether or not Bolshevik activities shall be allowed to continue and develop in China. The grave danger to the State of allowing alien agitators to sow among the school boys of the country the seeds of revolution is at last being realised, but it has been going on for so long now that it has become very difficult, we imagine, for any Government in China to restore that public sense of discipline and respect for authority which are the very foundations of peace, order and progress in any country. We confess we have little faith that it will be brought about by a war in which one side triumphs in a given area and leaves the vanquished to intrigue and plot to neutralise the influence of the conquerors. Only by general agreement among the war lords upon a clearly defined policy is "the salvation of the country" to be achieved; but the voice of the advocate of a People's Conference to formulate this policy, though it is still being heard amidst the clangour of war, seems as yet to be a very "small voice" indeed.

More Russians are stated to have left Canton during the week-end.

The Manila Observatory yesterday morning sent warning of a cyclone or typhoon W. of Balintang Channel, moving N.E. or E.N.E.

A Chinese, who is said to have been assaulted by four unknown men on the Tsun Wan Road was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital on Sunday.

The master of a cargo boat was fined \$50 by Mr. J. H. B. Nicholl, at the Kowloon Magistracy for having on board his junk one stick of dynamite and two fuses.

The driver of a motor-bus was detained by the police on Sunday after knocking down a Chinese woman in Gascoigne Road. The woman was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

A Chinese woman was bitten on Sunday by a dog, owned by a Chinese living at 71, Lai-chikok Road. She was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital and the dog was taken to Kennedy Town.

The London correspondent of a Chinese news agency reports, Mr. Chu Chao Hsin, the Acting Minister in London, as saying recently at a semi-public luncheon: "I am pro-British—100 per cent. British."

It was stated by Sir Henry Pollock at last evening's meeting of the Hongkong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) had consented to become Patron of the Society.

The a.s. Glenshane arrived yesterday with the newspaper mail from Home and Negapatam (London, February 25th), and another large mail from U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai was brought by the a.s. President Harrison.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. Lindsell sentenced a young Chinese woman to five weeks with hard labour, for having been concerned with a man in assaulting an aged couple. The man was fined \$20, with the alternative of two weeks.

A number of Chinese youths were each fined \$5 at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for having committed a breach of the traffic regulations by riding their bicycles on the wrong side of the road. One defendant was charged with trick-riding and was fined \$10.

A number of Chinese were fined at the Central Magistracy yesterday \$4 each on charges of gambling. The charges were the result of police raids on Sunday evening. At 14, Tai Wo Street, ten persons were arrested, and at No. 18, Anton Street, twenty men and three women.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, K. C. Yue, residing at 157, Wong-Nai-Cheong Road, was fined \$5 for failing to have efficient brakes on his car. The charge was a sequel to an accident when a ricksha coolie was injured. Defendant tendered to the Magistrate \$50 to hand to the coolie as compensation.

Two men entered the first floor of No. 1, Nam King Terrace, Yau-mat, on Sunday afternoon and wounded the inmate, a Chinese woman, by stabbing her. The men, whose motive is believed to have been robbery, made good their escape without stealing anything. The woman was removed to hospital.

A Vocal and Instrumental Recital will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Good Friday evening at 8 p.m. Soloists will include Mrs. Watt (Contralto), Mrs. Balean (Solo Violin), and Mr. H. Edwin Gardner (Tenor). Choral Works will be rendered by an augmented choir. The collection will go to the Cathedral Organ Fund.—ADVT.

Passengers who left by the Fushimi Maru on Saturday included Miss K. L. Storr so long connected with the Victoria Home and Orphanage. Miss Storr worked four years in Pakhoi and over 20 years at the Victoria Home. A large number of Chinese and European friends visited the boat to say farewell. It is not likely that Miss Storr will return to the Colony.

The woman who was knocked down by a motor lorry at Bowington Canal a week ago has had her leg amputated. The licensed driver of the lorry pleaded guilty at the Central Magistracy yesterday to having allowed a Chinese youth with a learner's licence to drive the lorry. He was also charged with having defective brakes on his lorry. He was fined \$50 on each charge. The charge against the "learner" was further adjourned.

Three property sales were held yesterday afternoon, one being at the China Auction Rooms and the other two being at Messrs. Lammett Bros. sales rooms. At the China Auction Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. E. V. M. de Sousa disposed of two dwelling houses at No. 4, Wing On Street, and No. 3, Gilman Street. This property contains an area of 749 square feet.

The upset price was \$18,000, and this was advanced by some very brisk bids of \$1,000 and \$2,000 until the sum of \$37,000 was reached, at which figure the property was knocked down to Mr. Wong Chau.

Another property, situated at No. 13, Man Tsung Terrace (known as No. 29, Wong Nei Cheong Road), was also offered for sale at the China Auction Rooms, but as Mr. de Sousa was unable to inform those present of the area of the property, its sale was postponed until further notice, in order that the area might be ascertained and advertised.

At Messrs. Lammett Bros. sales rooms, two lots of leasehold property at Kowloon City were sold by order of the mortgagee. No. 69, Sai Kung Road, Kowloon City, with an area of 1,238 square feet, and a Crown rental of \$5.67, was started at an upset price of \$3,500, and with \$100 bids acceptable, was knocked down to Mrs. Chan Ying for \$4,600.

No. 81, Sai Kung Road, Kowloon City, with an area of 874 square feet, and a Crown rental of \$4, was next put up. The upset price was \$3,000, and this was advanced by one bid of \$100, the property being purchased by Mr. Cheung Wing Kui for \$3,100.

Mr. Wu Nan Ju, Chief of the Press Department of the Cabinet at Peking, has been appointed on the recommendation of Dr. W. W. Yen, to be Chief Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London. Mr. Wu, however, will not be leaving for England until the Customs Tariff Conference has concluded.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese who was implicated in a highway robbery in Jordan Road, on February 17th was sentenced to three months' hard labour. His confederate was arrested at the time, and sentenced, but he had managed to elude the police for over five weeks.

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The upset price was \$18,000, and this was advanced by some very

CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

NOT A FAILURE.

LORD GREY AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

RUGBY, March 27th.

An encouraging view of the world outlook, following the Geneva breakdown, was taken by Lord Grey in a speech at Cambridge last night. He agreed that the world was faced with a rough and gritty situation, and that the proceedings at Geneva had caused a shock to those who had set their hopes on the League of Nations. It was, however, a quickening, not a deadening, shock. It had shaken them out of the complacency which had settled upon them after Locarno.

Last year the League of Nations had a very good year. The Locarno treaties were rightly looked upon as immensely strengthening the League and the prospect of future peace. The proceedings at Geneva, however, afforded disagreeable reading, and the fact that the League Assembly had separated without accomplishing anything looked like failure. If analysed, however, they might find a good deal in it that was hopeful for the future. On the dark side of the scenes at Geneva, there was a tendency to intrigue and bargain and push separate national interests to the exclusion of the common good, and to the damage of the League of Nations; but there was something else that had shown itself, and that was the proof by more than one nation of devotion to the ideals of the League, which made the representatives of those nations ready to sacrifice the *amour propre* of their nations, and, if need be, their seats on the Council, in order to preserve the ideals of the League.

Bad things at Geneva were not new, but this was a new display of such a spirit of self-sacrifice as was shown by more than one of the nations which met at Geneva. It was a concrete example, such as he did not recollect in our time. But for the existence of the League, perhaps that ideal would not have existed, and certainly it would not have come to light as it did at Geneva. After this exhibition of public spirit, he could not but believe that when the nations which compose the League met again after six months of reflection, the good and nobler side would prevail.

The proceedings at Geneva were not so great a failure as at first sight appeared. If they had resulted in Germany withdrawing her application, that would indeed have been failure, but the German application still remained, and would come up again in September. If those proceedings had resulted in the Locarno treaties disappearing, these would indeed have been a failure, but there was a general consensus of opinion among the Locarno Powers that the Locarno treaties still held good, just as they did when they were first made. That again was not failure.

Locarno remained unimpaired. That was an important decision. There was another thing worth noticing and which was distinct progress. Germany, though not a member of the League, was a member of the Commission to enquire into the composition of the Council, and he believed she was a member also of the preliminary conference to enquire into the possibility of reducing armaments, so that whilst Germany was not yet a member of the League, she was actually functioning on these very important commissions as if she were a member.

THE LEAGUE COUNCIL.

LORD COCIL TO BE BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVE.

RUGBY, March 28th.

Lord Cecil will probably represent Britain on the Special Committee set up by the League of Nations Council at its last meeting to study the problems connected with the composition, number and method of election of its members. The Committee will meet at Geneva, on May 10th.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

FOUR BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES TO ATTEND.

RUGBY, March 28th.

The first session of the Preparatory Committee for the International Economic Conference is due to open in Geneva on April 26th.

Sir Hubert Smith, of the Board of Trade, Sir Arthur Balfour, President of the Committee on Trade and Industries, and Mr. W. T. Layton, Editor of the *Economist*, are the three British experts who have already accepted the Council's invitation to take part in the discussions, in addition, Mr. Arthur Pugh, President of the General Council of the Trade's Union Congress, has just been nominated by the International Labour Office to represent the workers' point of view on the Committee.

THE COAL PROBLEM.

NEED FOR CONCORD IN THE INDUSTRY.

RUGBY, March 28th.

Speaking last night in the Forest of Dean Division, the Home Secretary (Sir William Joynson Hicks) referred to the Government's attitude towards the report of the Coal Commission.

The acceptance of the report, he said, constituted an important move towards settlement, but there was a necessary preliminary to any further action by the Government. Unless there was concord in the coal trade, the Government could not proceed. In addressing an urgent appeal to both parties to respond to the Government's move, he said he believed that a settlement would afford the necessary impetus for a genuine revival of trade, which was almost certain if the present coal difficulty could be overcome. He continued: "Trade after trade is beginning to move. The cloud is breaking in Lancashire, Yorkshire, on the North-east Coast, in the Midlands and in London. Everywhere there is confidence in trade. Everywhere the export markets of the world are opening to British goods."

NEW POSTAL SYSTEM.

INAUGURATION OF "PAY ON DELIVERY" FACILITIES.

RUGBY, March 28th.

Post Office arrangements are now complete for opening up a cash on delivery postal system in Britain to-morrow. Under this system parcels, containing goods up to a value of £40 may be posted at any money order office for any address in Great Britain and the value will be collected by the Post Office authorities and remitted to the sender, an extra fee according to the value of the goods being charged.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOVIET CHANGES.

ZINOVIEFF DEPRIVED OF HIS POST.

LONDON, March 28th.

The *Times* correspondent at Riga states that M. Komaroff has been appointed Chairman of the Leningrad Executive Committee, replacing M. Zinovieff, who has been deprived of the post on account of his opposition to the policy of the Central Communist Committee.

M. Yemshanoff has been appointed Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

STEELPLATES.

MANUFACTURERS FIX STANDARD MINIMUM PRICE.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Association representing the Steel plate Manufacturers has decided to fix a standard minimum price for steelplates in consequence of the ruinous result of recent competition.

It is understood the new export price is £7 per ton.

GENERAL SARRAIL CRITICISED.

THE LEAGUE AND MANDATED TERRITORY.

LONDON, March 28th.

The *Daily Telegraph's* diplomatic correspondent says the severity with which the report of the Mandates Commission of the League criticises General Sarrail's attitude when High Commissioner towards the local needs of the populations of Syria is unprecedented. It warmly endorses M. Jouvenel's liberal spirit and reforming zeal.

From the British standpoint Mr. Under's remarks appended to the report are especially interesting. Mr. Under agrees with the point made by Lord Curzon in 1921 when referring to the Franklin-Bouillon Treaty at Angora, when he said a Mandatory Power cannot cede or otherwise dispose of mandated territory without the sanction of the League.

This point may have some bearing on the Franco-Turkish Treaty regarding the Syrian boundary recently concluded by M. Jouvenel.

PRINCE OF WALES.

UNDERGOES OPERATION FOR EAR TROUBLE.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Prince of Wales has undergone a slight operation for recurrent ear trouble. The pain was a sequel to influenza. Relief followed the operation.

A bulletin states the Prince of Wales is making good progress, and has had some sleep. He has no pain.

FASCISMO ANNIVERSARY.

MUSSOLINI AND THE PROBLEM OF THE CENTURY.

ROME, March 28th.

Addressing a crowd on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of Fascism, Signor Mussolini, discussing the accomplishments of the Fascist regime, said it is absolutely logical that the outside world of democratic Liberalism and plutocratic clannishness which is without any country, should be against us. To responsible authorities of foreign states we say you have to go through what we have gone through. If you want to live you must do away with garrulous Parliamentary institutions, and give authority to an executive power. If you wish to live you must face the gravest problem of the century, the relations of Capital and Labour. The problem has been completely solved by Fascism putting Capital and Labour on an equality before the common objective of the prosperity and greatness of the nation.

PERSIAN OPIUM.

LEAGUE COMMISSION ARRIVE AT TEHRAN.

TEHRAN, March 28th.

The Commission appointed by the League of Nations to investigate the cultivation of opium in Persia has arrived.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

COMMUNIST SUCCESSES IN PARIS BY-ELECTION.

PARIS, March 28th.

Two Communists have been returned to Parliament in a by-election in the second sector of Paris. The Radical Socialist Executive urged its candidates to withdraw in favour of the Communists.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

PALERMO, March 28th.

The death is announced of the Duke of Orleans.

[Louis Philippe Robert, Duc d'Orleans, was head of the House of Bourbon-Orleans. He was born at York House, Twickenham, on February 6th, 1859, so that he was 67 years of age. He was the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris and a nephew of the Duc de Chartres. He was educated at the Municipal College, England, and later at Stanislas College, France. He was exiled from France in 1893. In 1898 he married the Archduchess Marie-Dorothée of Austria, who was two years his senior. He joined the British army and received a commission in the 60th Rifles, serving for a year in India. On visiting Paris in 1889 he was arrested and expelled from the country.]

MADRID-MANILA FLIGHT.

SPANISH PROJECT.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* cabled last month: "Preparations are being made for a flight from Madrid to Manila (Philippine Islands), which Captain Rafael Martinez and Captain Eduardo Gonzalez, of the infantry, and Captain Joaquin Loriga, of the artillery, propose to undertake in the spring.

The aeroplanes used will be Breguet biplanes (450 h.p. Lorraine Diatrich engine). Aeroplanes of this type are now being built in Spain under licence. The being built will follow approximately the same route as the Marchese de Finedo on his flight to the East and back. The stages will average about 1,240 miles a day at a speed of 137 miles an hour. The stopping places en route will probably be Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Cairo, Jerusalem, Baghdad, Karachi, Agia, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Saigon. The total distance is about 12,000 miles, and the Spanish aviators hope to complete the flight in 25 days. It is proposed to make a start before April 15th.

BIBLE PROOF?

KIRK AND SUNDAY WORK.

The Commandment, "Six days shalt thou labour," is taken seriously in Glasgow, says a London cable to Australia. Because Norman Mackenzie, an elder of the church at Patrick, worked on Sundays in his capacity of deputy harbour master, berthing steamers, he was suspended by the Kirk Session. Mackenzie appealed to the Free Church Presbytery, which urged the session to recall the suspension. The session replied that if Mackenzie's work was a necessity, they would have to find something in the Bible to convince them.

CHINA'S RAILWAYS.

IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, March 18th.

According to information from the Ministry of Communications, the four Government trunk railways are in a deplorable condition. This is chiefly due, of course, to the civil wars and the declaration of provincial independence by the militarists.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway is under three directors, namely: Chang-Tao Ju, Chu Yao and Sun Chang Chi, who have been appointed by the Kuomintang, the Shantung Tupan and the Kiangsu Tupan respectively, with or without the approval of the Chiao Tungpu. From Tientsin trains can proceed as far as Machang only. In Shantung, trains can go between Tschow and Linchun but passenger trains must change cars at Hanchuang for Pukow.

Regarding the Peking-Mukden Railway, owing to the recent raids of the Fengtien warships at Taku and Tangku, the bridge at Peitang was destroyed; but it was subsequently repaired by the Kuomintang. From Tientsin to Lanchow, the line is controlled by Mr. Ting, appointed by the first Kuomintang, while the Mukden-Lanchow section belongs to Marshal Chang Tso Lin and has its administrative office at Chingchow, outside Shangkaihu.

The Peking-Hankow Railway has probably suffered more than any other Government line from the civil wars. It is now controlled by Wu Pei Fu and Feng Yu Hsiang. Trains can only reach Changshien from Peking and the situation beyond Changshien is indescribable. It is stated that Wu Pei Fu has appointed the former Vice-Minister of Communications, Mr. Lao Chih Chang, as director of the Ching-Han Railway, and that an office will be opened at Hankow to control the Hupeh-Hunan section. The Shichichuang-Kantansien section is being controlled by Shansi troops.

The Peking-Shuiyuan Railway has been probably the least disturbed of the railways of China, but now on account of heavy army transportation and the lack of engines, commercial transportation is also impossible, though the line is sound from Peking to Pootouchen.

The receipts of the above-mentioned railways are all misappropriated by the commanders for military purposes and consequently, the Chiao Tungpu, which was once the richest Ministry in Peking, cannot now pay its staff regularly, not to mention the repayment of foreign and native loans and obligations.

BRITISH WAR GRAVES.

WORK OF THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION.

A lecture on "The War Graves of the British Empire" was given by Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, vice-chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission, in the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields recently. After relating the work which had already been accomplished in marking, building and caring for all the British war graves and cemeteries, the lecturer stated that Parliament would be asked this week to establish an endowment fund to provide sufficient income for permanent maintenance. The long duration of the war, and the fact that the British Empire lost over one million men made it impossible for Great Britain to bring back their dead for burial in home cemeteries as was done in the case of the American dead. Even if such a course could have been adopted it would have involved a cost at least twice as much as that now being incurred by the world and the money necessary for the provision of an endowment fund had been so carried out as to provide a practical and yet economical standard of maintenance which had met with the approval of all who had visited the cemeteries. Referring to the Imperial organization of the Commission, he said that all parts of the Empire participated in the expenditure in proportion to the number of their dead, and had an equal share in its control.

Describing the various cemeteries, the lecturer, with the aid of lantern slides, showed how each grave was marked with a headstone bearing the soldier's name and regimental badge and emblem of the dead man's faith, and a personal inscription chosen by the next-of-kin. Nearly 400,000 headstones had already been erected, and in every cemetery where there were over 40 graves two collective monuments stood, the Great Cross of Sacrifice, and the massive Stone of Remembrance. The gardening work had all been carried out by ex-Servicemen, under the direction of Dr. Hill, the Director of Kew Gardens, and the skill and devotion of the gardeners was beyond all praise. As the missing dead, central memorials had been erected in situations chosen as far as possible according to the battles in which the men commemorated fought during the war. There was every reason to think that the Commission would have exceeded neither the estimate of time nor of money approved by the Imperial War Conference.

SUMMARY COURT.

EUROPEAN LANDLADY SUES FORMER TENANT.

Before Mr. Justice Wood in the Summary Court yesterday, Mrs. Emily Dunn, of No. 14, Seymour Terrace, sued Mr. J. Ollerton, of the Hongkong Small Investors' Share and Real Estate Co., 10, Des Vaux Road, for \$118, as rent due for the ground floor of plaintiff's house.

Mr. L. R. Andrews represented plaintiff, and Mr. O'Donoghue was for defendant.

Mrs. Dunn stated in evidence that she let the ground floor to defendant on February 1st for \$100. It was also agreed that he should pay \$5 for hot water, and 50 cents for breakfast. He also stated that he would find his own boy, but did not do so. Her own servants had, therefore, to attend on defendant, but they objected, and threatened to leave. On February 10th defendant left for Macao, and she did not see him afterwards until February 25th when she met him in the street. He then told her that he would get some people to take over the flat.

A BOTTLE OF RUM.

Next day he brought a married couple with a three months old child to see her, and they arranged to take the flat from March 1st, as Mr. Ollerton's tenancy was not up until the end of the month. But she soon found out that the man was a drunkard and that his wife and child were starving.

"The man asked for whisky," continued witness, "but I told him I did not have any in the house, but he spotted a bottle of rum, and, my Lord, within half an hour it was all gone."

She was, therefore, disturbed and she approached Mr. Wicheil, of the King Edward Hotel, where the man had stayed for a few days previously. Mr. Wicheil told her to ask him for the rent in advance. It was owing to what Mr. Wicheil had told her that she eventually got rid of the people. Plaintiff further stated that she was inclined to be charitable to the wife and child, because they were starving, and eventually the child was sent to a convent. She did not accept these people as tenants to take Mr. Ollerton's place. The fact was that these people were thrown on her.

Replying to His Lordship, Mrs. Dunn stated that defendant had not paid her a cent.

Mr. Andrews asked whether the defence disputed the agreement.

Mr. O'Donoghue replied that the defence did not dispute it, but their case was that the material tenancy was concluded on February 10th when the premises were vacated under a mutual arrangement.

Replying to Mr. O'Donoghue, Mrs. Dunn said there was no talk about commission if defendant found someone to take the premises. She had taken in the people sent to her to help defendant to waive his notice. These people, however, only stayed two nights, when she got rid of them.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. J. E. Ollerton, the defendant, stated in evidence that Mrs. Dunn came to his office and asked him if he could find a tenant for the lower floor of her house, and someone to take over a match at Repulse Bay. He told her that he wanted 5 per cent. commission and she agreed, and stated that she wanted \$125 a month as rent. He sent two persons there, but they did not take the room. He eventually took the room himself, at \$100 a month. Plaintiff was to provide a kitchen, hot water and a room for a "boy." He took the room on February 1st and there was some difficulty about getting a servant as the kitchen was not ready. Mrs. Dunn agreed to provide him with breakfast also. He left on February 10th and he agreed with Mrs. Dunn to send some persons up to the house, with a view to their taking the premises. He sent several persons there, but they would not take the room. Eventually he went up with a married couple, who were entire strangers to him, but they had asked him to find rooms for them. Mrs. Dunn seemed to be quite pleased with them and it was arranged that they should pay \$25 a day.

Replying to His Lordship, Mr. Ollerton said that he was now staying in the Kowloon Y.M.C.A. His Lordship said that defendant had failed to establish the fact that plaintiff had released him, and that there was a definite renunciation of the agreement. Judgment was given for plaintiff.

THE WING ON CASE.

EXPERTS SEEN BY DEFENCE. ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

The hearing of the Wing On case in which three Chinese defendants (the second of whom, Fok Chuen Yuen, formerly sub-manager of the Man Fat firm, disappeared whilst on bail) are charged with conspiracy and attempting to defraud the Wing On Company, Des Vaux Road, of \$50,000 and \$633 interest, was continued at the Central Magistracy yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

Mr. G. K. Hall Bratten, for the defence of one of the defendants, informed His Worship that they had had an opportunity during the morning of seeing their experts who had put them wise to certain things which they wished to verify. He therefore thought that it would be a saving of time if the case could be adjourned until Wednesday, in order that they might do this.

Mr. J. C. Jenkin, for the prosecution, stated that he had no further witnesses to call for the prosecution.

His Worship accordingly adjourned the case until to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

PREPARING OPIUM IN I. & E. OFFICE.

ASTONISHING CASE MENTIONED AT MAGISTRACY.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday an extraordinary case was mentioned, when a coolie was charged with preparing opium in the Imports and Exports Office.

Chief Preventive Officer Clarke said that the preparation of this opium had been going on in the Government laboratory and as the case was one which required very careful investigation he asked for a remand.

The Magistrate, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, commented that it was astonishing and remanded the defendant until this morning.

"WORSE THAN THIEVES."

PAWNBROKERS SEVERELY CENSURED.

When a Chinese youth of sixteen was charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with the theft of some clothes from his uncle's shop at 211, Queen's Road West, Mr. Lindsell, the Magistrate, severely censured the two pawnbrokers who had bought the cloth from the boy.

Inspector P. Grant stated that the articles had been traced to various pawnshops, and they had only paid about 10 per cent. of the cost price of the cloth.

The master of the Sheung Lee shop, 280, Queen's Road West, had given only \$2.55 for silk worth \$30, and in the case of the Wing Cheong Shop, of 412, Queen's Road West, 80 cents had been paid for material worth \$13.

The shopmasters were called, and failed to give satisfactory explanations. His Worship said that they had taken stolen goods and acted worse than thieves, and if any more such cases were brought before him, he would recommend that their licences be cancelled.

The boy was ordered eight strokes with the birch, and the goods were ordered to be returned without payment, except in the case of one pawnbroker who had given a fair price.

SOCCER CUP TIE CRUSH.

87 INJURED.

Eighty-seven persons were injured last month in the crush among those seeking admission to the Woolwich Arsenal Club's ground at Highbury to see the Cup tie, in which the home team beat Aston Villa.

A crowd of 100,000 besieged the ground, which is supposed to have a capacity of 50,000. Sixty thousand, however, struggled in, compelling the managers to reopen the gates to allow crushed spectators to depart before play commenced.

The 40,000 shut out included scores of fashionably-dressed women, who had hoped to obtain seats in the grandstand. The management previously had refused to allow looking, saying, "First come, first served."

The grandstand was filled two hours before the start, while thousands rushed the other entrances and stormed the turnstiles before mounted police stemmed the torrent.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:

The anti-cyclones over the Bonins and S.W. China have weakened slightly. There are indications of a depression east of the Balintang Channel. Moderate monsoon may be expected over the Northern China Sea.

Local forecast: N. winds, moderate, fine to cloudy.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONDA APPEARING TO-DAY.

M. W. LO IN FOURTH ROUND.

The weather cleared up beautifully yesterday, but owing to the soft state of the ground no matches were played. The Royal Observatory makes no forecast of rain for to-day, and the weather bids fair to be good enough to allow the Hongkong Cricket Club Tournament to be continued to-day. Honda, Champion in 1924, will meet H. Bloxham in the 1st round of the Open Singles. It will be his initial appearance, and the match will no doubt create a good deal of interest.

The full list of matches down for decision is as follows:—

OPEN SINGLES.

T. Honda v. H. Bloxham.
Ng Sze Cheung v. Yew Man Kit.

OPEN DOUBLES.

D. J. Valentine and H. R. Conway v. G. W. Sewell and H. Owen Hughes.
Col. Russell Brown and E. E. J. Larkcon v. L. Foster and N. L. Smith.

CLUB SINGLES.

R. E. Tottenham v. J. A. Summers.

HANDICAP SINGLES "A."

B. D. Evans (own 1/6) v. W. B. Cornaby (scr.).

HANDICAP SINGLES "B."

O. C. Womack (own 15) v. A. J. Hazeland (rec. 15).
A. C. J. Bowker (scr.) v. P. W. Greene (rec. 3/6).

S. M. Garrard (own 15) v. G. van Edmond (scr.).

Major E. Hattersley Smith will be leaving the Colony in the course of the next few days and has, therefore, scratched in all events. M. W. Lo receives a walkover in the Open Singles and enters the 4th round and A. K. Mackenzie in the Club Singles and enters the 3rd round.

ANNUAL SCHOOL SPORTS.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE ATHLETIC MEETING.

The annual athletic sports of St. Paul's College were held on the Queen's College ground, Causeway Bay, yesterday.

At the conclusion of the events, Mr. E. G. Stewart said that as usual the sports had been a distinct success. No records had been broken, and the times did not appear to be particularly good, but considering the condition of the ground, they were as good as could be expected. He congratulated St. Joseph's College on winning the invitation relay race, and referring to the challenge team race which had been won by the "old boys," he said that they had been victorious for five years in succession.

The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. S. W. Tso, who was at the conclusion, presented with a beautiful bouquet by one of the students. Mr. Tso, on behalf of his mother, congratulated the winners, and expressed thanks for the honour which had been bestowed upon her. Cheers for Mrs. Tso were given by the students.

THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

The prize-winners were as under:
Senior Long Jump.—1st, Chan Fook Chor; 2nd, Wong Ki Wing; 3rd, Lee Piu Fong.

Junior 100 Yards.—1st, Wong Shu To; 2nd, Chung Shu Lam; 3rd, Choa Chak Lau.

Small Boys' 100 Yards.—1st, Cheng Sum Chun; 2nd, Chung Mow Lam; 3rd, Cheung Wing Kwong.

Senior 100 Yards.—1st, Tang Yan Sheung; 2nd, Wong Ki Wing; 3rd, Chan Fook Chor.

Inter-class Relay.—1st, Class 2.
Junior High Jump.—1st, Lo Yu Hing; 2nd, Lam On Kwok; 3rd, Wong Shu To.

Senior High Jump.—1st, Lee Piu Fong; 2nd, Chan Fook Chor; 3rd, Wong Ki Wing. Height: 5ft. 1in.

Small Boys' High Jump.—1st, Chung Mow Lam; 2nd, Lee Hin Wai; 3rd, Wong Chung Mow.

Junior 1 Mile.—1st, Lo Yu Hing; 2nd, Ko Ping Tai; 3rd, Tang Yan Sheung.

Senior 1 Mile.—1st, Tang Yan Sheung; 2nd, Wong Ki Wing; 3rd, Lee Yan Ping; 4th, Lee Ping Tai.

Small Boys' 1 Mile.—1st, Chung Mow Lam; 2nd, Tso Shu Chung; 3rd, Lee Yue Fong.

300 Yards (Handicap).—1st, Wong Fung Cheung; 2nd, Lai Shu Yuen; 3rd, Lai Hin Ming.

Old Boys' Race 200 Yards.—1st, Mr. Lam Yuk Ying; 2nd, Mr. Wong Shui Leung; 3rd, Mr. Chan Hok Leung.

Senior Hurdle 120 Yards.—1st, Lee Kam Ming; 2nd, Tang Yan Sheung; 3rd, Chan Fook Chor.

Junior Hurdle 120 Yards.—1st, Chung Shu Lam; 2nd, Ma Chiu Sheung; 3rd, Lam On Kwok.

Staff Race 300 Yards.—1st, Mr. Ho Ka Lau; 2nd, Mr. Ho Hin Kan; 3rd, Mr. Chung Yan Yung.

Challenge Team Race (Old and Present Students).—Old Boys.

One Mile (Handicap).—1st, Lee Yan Piu; 2nd, Lee Ying Toi; 3rd, Cheng Yuk Kwan. Time: 6min. 40.2-3secs.

Invitation Relay Race (880 yards).—1st, St. Joseph's College; 2nd, Queen's College.

Senior 1 Mile.—1st, Lee Kam Ming; 2nd, Tang Yan Sheung; 3rd, Chan Fook Chor.

Tennis.—Single Champion, Li Yui Wing; runner-up, Pong Tak Ming.
Basket.—Inter-Group Games.—B. Team (Capt. Wong Man Kai).
Senior Champion, Tang Yan Sheung.
Junior Champion, Lo Yu Hing.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

SCOTTISH RUGBY XV.

THIRD CUP-TIE CONTESTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, February 24th.

The Scottish XV. to meet Ireland in Edinburgh has been selected as follows:—

Backs.—D. Drysdale (Heriot's F.P. and Oxford University). Three-quarters.—L. S. Smith (Edinburgh University), R. M. Kinnear (Heriot's F.P.), J. C. Dykes (Glasgow Academicals), and W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals). Half-backs.—H. Waddell and J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals). Forwards.—J. M. Bannerman (Glasgow High School F.P.), J. C. H. Ireland (Glasgow High School F.P.), J. W. Scott (Stewart's College F.P.), D. J. MacLennan (London Scottish), J. R. Paterson (Birkenhead Park), D. S. Davies (Hawick), D. S. Kerr (Heriot's F.P.), and J. Graham (Kelso).

The selection contains only two changes from the side which defeated Wales a fortnight ago. D. S. Kerr and J. Graham replacing A. C. Gillies and G. M. Murray in the pack. The two newcomers should strengthen the scrummaging power. Kerr is no stranger to International football, having played against Wales in 1923 and against France in 1923 and 1924.

CLUB RUGBY.

Under Rugby rules Glasgow Academicals made certain of retaining the Scottish club championship by beating Watsonians rather easily. It would be idle to make excuses for the Watsonian reverse. They were beaten by a team superior in all departments, and in the end there was more than a suspicion that Academicals were toying with them. The Glasgow team had several second XI men in their ranks. The surprise of the week was the heavy defeat of Heriot's by Edinburgh Academicals. The Academicals have made a really wonderful improvement in form of late weeks, but Heriot's loss of 25 points takes some explaining. Stewart's backs proved too clever for Wanderers at Inverleith. The sides were well matched forward, but Wanderers showed a tendency to get off-side, which nullified much of their good work.

Watsonians, 0; Glasgow Acad., 11.
Heriot's (F.P.), 11; Edin. Acad., 25.
Stewart's College, 14; Edin. Wander., 3.
Edin. Univ., 6; W. of Scotland, 10.
Institution (F.P.), 13; Glasgow Univ., 6.
Hawick, 22; Jedforest, 0.
Kelso, 21; Melrose, 6.
Selkirk, 10; Gala, 10.
Glasgow H.S., 21; R.H.S. (F.P.), 3.
Edin. Academy, 10; Loretto, 19.

THIRD ROUTE IN THE CUP.

The commanding position of Heart of Midlothian and Celtic, and their long-standing popularity were attested by the extraordinary interest shown in their meeting. The crowd numbered well over 60,000 which is 8,000 above the record. It was an encounter between two capable sides in different styles. Hearts affecting what is known as open, fast, and vigorous Celtic methods, and Celtic following their traditional close, studied, and combined play. And the clever work told. The Hearts were thoroughly beaten by the Celtic eleven, whose margin of four goals no more than reflected the difference in quality between the sides, and that notwithstanding the fact that the Edinburgh team played probably as well as they have done at any time during a season that has brought them considerable success. A record attendance was also established for Falkirk, where Rangers encountered the local club. The game was practically a replica of the Edinburgh match, if scarcely so thrilling, and victory went to Rangers through persistence in methodical, calculated play that gradually wore down a side of unlimited energy and determination, but lacking in resource and constructive play. Patrick Thistle and Clyde succumbed, in both cases the result may be put down to injured players.

Hearts of Midlothian, 0; Celtic, 4.
Aberdeen, 9; St. Johnstone, 2.
Bathgate, 2; Airdrieonians, 5.
Dumbarton, 3; Clyde, 0.
Falkirk, 0; Rangers, 2.
Greenock Morton, 1; Albion Rovers, 0.
St. Mirren, 2; Partick Thistle, 1.
Third Lanark, 4; Brechin City, 0.

THE LEAGUE.

In the League, Dundee did two-thirds of the aggressive work in their game with Falkirk, but it was the weakness of the opposition that gave them victory. It is a striking commentary on the "strength" of the Dundee front line that they have scored only one goal in four successive games. One of the most popular results of the week was the victory of Queen's Park over Hibs. The amateurs are in a dangerous position on the table, and the two points are of great value.

Dundee, 1; Falkirk, 0.
Aberdeen, 0; Partick Thistle, 0.
Hibernians, 1; Queen's Park, 2.
Clydebank, 5; Kilmarnock, 1.

CURLING INTERNATIONAL.
Scotland beat England in the curling international at Manchester by a margin of 16 shots. It was a two days' match, and the aggregates were:—Scotland, 333; England, 217.

FANLING HUNT.

Friday, April 2nd.—Hounds will meet at Mr. Potts' Bungalow at 10.45 a.m. There will be no other meet this week owing to the Races at Happy Valley on Saturday and Fanling on Monday.

PEKING TO LHASA.

GENERAL PEREIRA'S JOURNEY.

"Peking to Lhasa. The Narrative of Journeys in the Chinese Empire made by the late Brigadier-General George Pereira," compiled by Sir Francis Younghusband. A Times reviewer of a book entitled writes:—

"Lhasa Englishman first." In those words George Pereira signified by cable to his brother, on October 17th, 1925, that he, an Englishman, was the first to reach Lhasa from Peking, after a journey of twenty months. The cable was characteristic of the man. Apart from his keenness for active service, two passions ruled him; one was travel, the other racing. When he was making his slow way across the mountain passes of North Tibet he would be hungering for news of the Derby. As "Sir Francis" Younghusband suggests, perhaps in his mind the two passions were one. For, in a sense, his journey from Peking to Lhasa was a race. There were others in the running. The idea that dominated his mind was to come in first. How he attained his desire is told in this book by Sir Francis Younghusband, who has woven a connected narrative from the notes and diaries supplied by Major-General Sir Cecil Pereira, George Pereira's brother.

It is a narrative not of one great journey, but of three, although the journey to Lhasa was the most important. In 1848 the two French missionaries, Perdre Huc and Gabet, had reached the Forbidden City from China. Since then many had tried to follow them—Russians, French, English, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Americans—but none had succeeded. Since the British Mission to Lhasa of 1904 the Central Government of Tibet had been well disposed to travellers coming from India, but so far they had allowed no European to enter Lhasa from China. Pereira determined to make the attempt. He could obtain no permission from the Central Government before he started. The Government of India could give him no official support. He had to make his way across Northern China, during a period of famine and of political chaos. His road lay through a starving population, through warring factions and through brigands. The wild tribesmen along the border of China and Tibet were in revolt. But Pereira would allow none of these grave dangers to daunt him. Nor was he daunted by being fifty-six years of age, physically weak, and partially lame from a riding accident he had had in his youth. Neither at the start, nor throughout the months of hardship and arduous travel which followed, would he allow himself to admit any possibility of defeat, even though he had not the moral support of a companion, for he went alone.

How that indomitable spirit overcame the countless obstacles, physical and human, which lay between him and his goal is unfolded in the narrative. Sir Francis makes a valuable contribution to general public. He shows that apart from physical disabilities, Pereira was peculiarly well fitted for the task he set himself, for he had visited every Province of China before the war, spoke Chinese, and, above all, had the faculty of enduring himself to all he met, so that Chinese and Tibetan alike came to hold him in the highest regard. He was one of those rare men who find perfect self-expression in travel, and once his great ambition was achieved, he set out, without returning to Europe, on two successive journeys, first crossing the Chinese Empire from Burma to Shanghai and then recrossing it from south to north. It was during this last journey, on October 16th, 1925, that he succumbed, on the borders of China and Tibet.

Wise, Sir Francis has managed to embed his own story in a narrative which has been tempted to do the notes and diaries Pereira left behind. Apart from a brief introductory memoir, he follows rigidly the material with which he has been entrusted, allowing the traveller to tell his own narrative in his own modest, straightforward way. The result is a simple story of great endeavour and of great achievement, without literary pretensions, without "punch" or purple patches; yet entirely effective, entirely satisfying. Pereira, even to the end, kept his diaries with great accuracy and regularity. A characteristic example of that accuracy is his recording even 1/2 miles; he mentions that the distance he travelled from Peking to Lhasa was 6,360 miles, of which he had walked 3,527. All this made Sir Francis's task the easier. But Pereira was singularly restrained in the expression of his feelings, and so it has not been possible, Sir Francis tells us, to describe what he felt. On the rare occasions when Sir Francis does give us Pereira's own words we have a glimpse of the man himself and can realize, easily enough, how intense those feelings must have been. Here, for instance, is an extract from his diary after he had reached Lhasa:—

After all the worries, anxieties and hardships it seems like a dream that the great trek is really over. How glad I am now that in those dreary Tangar days I decided that there should be no consideration of failure, and that having a direct, yet from India I would go through *route que coite*. And now I look back it is wonderful to think how I was protected by Providence. The old weak spot on my spine might not have been able to bear the strain and I might have got a stroke on one of the great passes. (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE MODERN MISS.

WHY SHE IS FRIVOLOUS.

ATTRACTING THE MALE.

Considerable interest has been aroused in medical and educational circles by Dr. J. S. Risien Russell's criticism of the modern girl in the lecture he delivered recently on "The Prevention of Nervous Affections in the Young." He referred to her life of frivolity and to "her resort to drugs and drink to induce the artificial sleep to which she has lost the natural key."

Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, the famous consulting surgeon in an interview with a representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, said that frankly he was not disposed to take an extreme view of the situation. "We are suffering from post-war conditions," he remarked. "The war led to a disparity of the sexes, and when the sexes became more balanced girls will become more modest, and the evil of which we complain will gradually disappear. It is no good worrying about it. We had the same kind of thing happening after the Napoleonic wars; in fact, such a condition has nearly always existed after every big war. If there are fewer men the women endeavour to make themselves more attractive. It is fortunate that it is so; it is only Nature asserting herself. The forces of Nature are vastly more powerful than those of any individual."

The New Health Society, of which I am president, has been formed deliberately to meet the trouble of which Dr. Risien Russell complains, and I believe it is likely to do an immense amount of good. After all, the public want to be healthy. I think you will find that they will support the new society to an extraordinary degree, and I even think that the Government is beginning to realise the value of such a movement. No one connected with the society has anything to gain by it. Members of the medical profession, for instance, have nothing to gain by making people healthier, since by so doing they are destroying the very conditions on which they depend for their livelihood. Yet the best men in Great Britain have come forward to help us, and not only medical men, but scientists and laymen also, all anxious to make people healthier and happier. The Press might be of use in this respect, for people who will not read books will generally read the newspapers.

I think that what Dr. Russell says is true. You can only educate, educate, educate. As I have said, the people are as anxious to know as we are to help. Yet look at the difficulties in the way, the apathy or indifference that is often displayed on this important subject!

THE DEVOTED MOTHER.

A well-known Harley-street specialist, who preferred to remain anonymous, said he agreed with most of what Dr. Russell had said, and could endorse the greater part of it from his own experience. "The hectic round of the girl of to-day is producing a neurotic type of creature that bodes very badly for the coming generation," he said. "One great evil is that these girls are not likely to become devoted mothers. No one can take the place of a good mother. Most men who have done big things in the world have had wonderful mothers, from whom they may have inherited ability, but what is of more importance, from whom they have enjoyed the advantages of wise upbringing. Two instances occur to my mind at the moment, those of Viscount Haldane and the late Viscount Northcliffe. It was not only that the son in each case inherited ability, but that he enjoyed the personal maternal influence which was a considerable factor in his success in life. Yet you cannot imagine such benefits to come to the sons of the girls whom Dr. Russell has denounced. After all, life is a serious thing, and it cannot possibly be said that these girls get the best out of their lives—even their pleasures are not of the good kind, for the girls are getting away from Nature every time."

At the same time I am not inclined to agree with the general condemnation one often hears of the modern girl's dress being too flimsy and too scanty. There are a good many points in favour of these brief garments. Whether it is that the skin gets better ventilated, or whether it is that the tight corset has been abolished, or whether it is that girls now enjoy a greater amount of outdoor life than girls formerly did, the fact remains that anæmia, which ten years ago was exceedingly common with girls, does not exist. It has disappeared. How rarely do we see a girl nowadays with a "greenery-gallery" complexion? Too much importance is attached to clothes very often. Look at the modern girl's neck, free from all heavy and constrictive clothing. Beyond all doubt that is good, very good, for none can put a limit to the benefit of light on the human body."

—or even minor evils like lumbago or sciatica. Or the old game leg might have gone. In the end everything has fitted in its right place. But I would not make the return journey for a million pounds.

The three papers written by Pereira himself and included in the book show him to have been an earnest student of Chinese affairs who had at heart the welfare of the troubled country in which he had travelled so far. His work as a geographer was not in vain, and in the War Office maps have been compiled from his surveys; and, as Sir Francis says, the spirit which animated his work will remain as an inspiration to all who follow after him in that distant borderland, and to many a lover of travel in every quarter of the world.

105-YEAR OLD ZULU CHIEF.

MEMORIES OF DINGAAN.

WALK THROUGH FIRE TO TEST HIS VALOUR.

Incidents of early South African history are recalled by "Little Chaka," aged 103, son of Dingaan, the famous Zulu King and captain in the famous "Tiger" impi, who has just purchased a plot of land at Klipspruit, where he will spend the closing stages of an adventurous life.

"Little Chaka" was born on the lands at the joining of the Tugela and Buffalo Rivers, and grew up in the Royal kraal until the time came for him to enter a regiment, as all the young men of Royal blood did. It was then, however, that he was put to the supreme test by Dingaan. In order to prove that he was a worthy son of his father, he was ordered to walk through fire.

"A great fire was lighted and trees piled on it," the old warrior recalls. "Through this I had to walk to prove I was worthy of leading men. As I walked I fell, and my chest was burnt to the bone. I got up and walked through, and Dingaan, my father, said I was a man strong enough and brave enough to catch a lion barehanded. He said I was a born leader."

"Little Chaka" was then given a command in the famous "Ingwe," or "Tiger Regiment," so named by Dingaan because, to test their valour, he had sent them out unarmed to catch alive a leopard and return to the Royal kraal with it. This they accomplished. For a short time "Little Chaka" was one of Dingaan's bodyguard, and then he was given to Mpande, Dingaan's brother, who later took his place. "Little Chaka" was then 17 or 18 years of age.

Before I left the Royal kraal I had seen Piet Retief and men come and speak with Dingaan," "Little Chaka" told the *Rand Daily Mail*. "I heard them ask for land, and I heard them promise to return to Dingaan the cattle they had taken. Then one day, while I was with Mpande, a messenger came and told us of the killing of Retief and his men."

When the avenging Andries Pretorius and his men routed the Zulu impi at Blood River in 1838, an event still annually celebrated by the Boers on "Dingaan's Day," "Little Chaka" was at the Royal kraal. On his return to Mpande he was given by Mpande, who allied himself with the Voortrekkers, to Andries Pretorius to prove Mpande's good faith.

With the very assegai with which Dingaan's captain stabbed Piet Retief to death," said the old Zulu, "the same man stabbed Dingaan. The captain called my father out and then, drawing the short stabbing spear from beneath his leopard skin, stabbed at Dingaan. But Dingaan did not die, and his regiments killed the stabber and broke his assegai."

From the time "Little Chaka" forsook the "Tiger" impi and joined the Voortrekkers his life was even more adventurous. He was given to Martinus Steyn, a relation of the late President Steyn, who later, though slavery has been abolished, sold "Little Chaka" to Ryk Odendaal. For many years the Zulu lived in the Cape Colony, but finally moved with his master to Kroonstad, then, scarcely a village.

In the Boer War he was a guide to the Scottish regiments. "Little Chaka" most cherished possession is an old ramrod given to him by a farmer long before the Boer War, when the muzzle-loader was replaced by the breech-loader. "This I would not sell for £3," he said.

Though frail with age, "Little Chaka" hopes to live long yet, and he intends to cultivate his little plot of land without assistance.—*Central News*.



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NEW YORK HOUSING.

GOVERNOR AND CHEAPER HOMES.

"A drive," headed by the Governor of the State of New York, opened last month, for more homes and better homes for New York City. The housing needs of families with an income of \$500 or over yearly are fairly well met, but for the remainder of the people, comprising 70 per cent. of the total population, it is declared, there is a dangerous shortage. The Governor has drafted a bill providing State aid to erect 70,000 homes in New York, and to secure sites by the condemnation of old, insanitary dwellings and quarters. Most of the money is to be secured by the issue of tax-exempt bonds yielding 5 per cent., and regulations will be made to limit the rentals and the profits of the stockholders to a cumulative 6 per cent. The Governor hopes to secure houses for the "submerged 70 per cent.," in which the rent will average \$2 10s. per room per month in New York and \$1 10s. in the other big cities of the State. Nobody ever heard of such rooms to-day, except in an old stable or loft, with the result that there has been tremendous dissatisfaction among the citizens and the prospect of riots any day.

Governor Smith, formerly a poor newspaper boy, born in New York's East side, says private enterprise in building has utterly failed to meet the emergency; workmen's co-operative associations have failed equally, "and now it is the turn of the State to lend a hand."

MIDAS IN WHITECHAPEL.

BANK NOTES FOR POOR.

The *Westminster Gazette* says that the Midas of Buxton-street, Whitechapel, who distributed £10 and £1 notes "from God," is an employee of Mr. Bernard Baron, a millionaire tobacco manufacturer and chairman of Carreras, Ltd., who told an interviewer at a West End hotel that it was a small matter, and that he would deny it if his name were published.

One morning last month Midas visited a fish pickling shop and a dingy house, opposite in which he deposited a wad of over £100 in notes in response to a pile of pitiful letters. Immediately the cry went up: "He's here!"

A huge crowd gathered, and Midas escaped by a back door.

Two poor girls who were detected entering an underground station received envelopes containing several pounds.

The occupants of a fish shop and other dwellings visited were forced to barricade the doors and windows, the crowd restively shouting to hand out the money.

To the Publisher

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From December 1926 to _____

addressed as follows:

£21,800 FOR A BIBLE. RECORD PRICE IN NEW YORK.

The so-called Melk copy of the Gutenberg Bible was bought at auction in New York last month by Dr. Abraham Rosenbach, of Philadelphia, for the extraordinary sum of \$108,000 (about £21,800).

This bibliographical treasure, which was owned for 300 years by the Austrian monastery at Melk, was bought last summer by a London book dealer and forwarded to the Anderson Galleries. It was expected to fetch about \$75,000, but the bidders, encouraged by a large and fashionable audience, soon brought the offers to over \$100,000.

THE FIRST BIBLE.

A MONASTIC ACHIEVEMENT.

[BY A. C. B. CARTER IN THE LONDON "DAILY TELEGRAPH".]

If Shakespeare had to be dethroned from his seat of auction pre-eminence it would then seem meet and right that the Bible should bring it about. Yet even in these days of Hugo American bidding the news that a copy of the first printed Bible has exceeded £20,000 causes a thrill, and one recalls the excitement at Sotheby's in the Bristol sale, 1919, when that book-plunger, the late George Smith, paid £15,100 for a tiny quarto containing a first edition of Shakespeare's "Passionate Pilgrim" and a fourth of "Venus and Adonis"; the almost similar combination in the Capell library at Trinity, Cambridge, bearing the note that it cost the owner three halfpence.

And America's reception of a £20,000 Bible to-day is a very different affair from the critical clamour in 1847 which greeted the first import of a first printed Bible. Then that persistent book-lover, Mr. James Lenox, the founder of the Lenox Library in New York, had dared to order his London agent to buy a copy of the Gutenberg and Fust, 1455, Mainz Bible in the Latin Vulgate, contra mundum. His competitors included that omnivorous collector, Sir Thomas Phillipps; but Mr. Lenox's commissioner won the prize at £200, a price which was stigmatised as "mad" on both sides of the Atlantic.

Indeed, public feeling was so wrathful in New York that for some time Mr. Lenox did not venture to release the Bible from the Custom House; and it was only after an heroic effort that he declared himself to be "that damned fool" not only ready to pay £200 for his act of devout folly, but to hand over £100 more to clear the charges for commission, expenses, and customs duty. Years afterwards he used to chuckle and say that 1847 happened to be a good year for Bibles—and port.

When, on July 2nd, 1923, Mr. Philip Rosenbach (the brother of Dr. Abraham Rosenbach) gave £9,500 for the Earl of Carysfort's Gutenberg Bible; he told me that he already possessed two more copies, but that he was determined that his firm should annex any remaining in private possession. So far as this country is concerned the Carysfort example, which was bought originally in a monastery abroad by Mr. Perry, proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, was the last but one in private hands; the survivor being the example which fetched £2,100 in the Hopetown sale, after having been discovered by Mr. Tom Hodge among some old medicine bottles in a disused cupboard at Queen's Ferry Castle in 1889. Before the Carysfort copy (the 1455 Bible is always in two volumes) brought £8,500, its previous auction sale history was: Perry sale, £163; Duke of Sussex disposal, £190; Bishop Dally of Cashel sale, £685; Earl of Crawford, £2,650, in 1837. It should also be recalled that this first Bible is often named the Mazarin Bible, because the earliest example to be identified was found in the library of the famous Cardinal.

AN ORIGINAL HOMER.

Up to that time and for many years later (when Greek could still be quoted in Parliament) the "corner-stone of every gentleman's library" was held to be the first printed edition of Homer, issued by those faithful Florentine printers, the brothers Neali, in 1486. The first move in the Bible's favour was made in the Sir Mark Masterman Sykes sale, 1854, when his copy fetched £100. As I write, this catalogue is before me, and the comment of that learned bibliophile, Dibdin, is eloquent enough to be repeated.

In contemplating this work, the mind is lost in astonishment that the inventors of printing should, by a single effort, have exhibited the perfection of their art. The firmness of the paper, the brightness of the ink, the exact uniformity of the impression, have never been surpassed. Trithemius says in his *Chronicle*, that he was told by Peter Schoeffer (the partner and son-in-law of Fust) that this edition was executed about the year 1460, and that the expenses incurred in the printing were so enormous that 4,000 florins were expended before twelve sheets had been printed.

This Sykes copy was the one destined to bring £5,800 in the Huth sale, 1911, and readers of *The Daily Telegraph* may recall that the determination to win then shown by the late Alfred Quiritch was due largely to the unexpected presence of his old schoolmaster. Quiritch was a boy at school in 1844 when the news came that his father, old Bernard, had given £2,900 for a Gutenberg Bible in the Euston Park sale of Sir John Throld's library. In writing to his boy's schoolmaster, Quiritch made a comment which seems amusing to-day: "Unscrupulous dealers (Continued on next column.)"

DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN POLICY.

THE PROBLEMS OF EMPIRE.

At University College, Gower-street, Mr. J. H. Morgan, Professor of Constitutional Law, gave last month the first of four Rhodes lectures on "The Dominions and Foreign Policy." Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, presided.

Professor Morgan said Lord Milner was chairman of the Rhodes Trustees, under whose auspices the lectures were delivered. In a remarkable political testament, given lately to the world in *The Times*, he declared his hope and faith that the forces making for the dissolution of our Empire would be arrested by the growth of a new civic consciousness common to all our dominions. He had taken with him to the grave his charm, his wisdom, and his powers; he had left us his inspiration. (Cheers.)

Continuing, Professor Morgan said neither in the domain of what was called private international law, which might be termed "foreign," nor in the realm of international law, which might be termed diplomatic, were the Dominions nations. When we called them nations we were using a political term and not a legal one. When the British Government negotiated rights for British nationals with a foreign Power, those rights usually (he did not say always) were secured for British subjects in all our Dominions whether those Dominions reciprocated or not. That was only another way of saying that, as the result of British diplomacy, they secured the benefits attaching to British nationality and escaped the obligations. There could hardly, he thought, be a stronger argument for maintaining unimpaired the principle that in foreign affairs the British Government should remain the supreme negotiating party.

He made no apology for this excursion into the domain of law. It would have served its purpose if it had made clear that constitutional developments in the British Empire had outgrown the categories of the law. If he had to distinguish the British Empire from the empires of the ancient world he should say her supreme distinction lay in that she was the nursery of freedom. The empires of the ancient world were conceived in war and brought forth in slavery they arose and through slavery they fell. The Empire of Great Britain had grown out of the adventurous spirit of her children. Verily, she should not pass away. (Cheers.)

Mr. Amery said Professor Morgan had put before them something of the immense complexity and difficulty of the problem with which we were confronted. They must have felt how dangerous it would be to attempt in any formal way to define and write down the constitution of the British Empire. They were dealing, in the growth of the British Empire, with new ideas, new conceptions, and new purposes which could not be fitted into existing categories. If we attempted to solve the problems by a process of common sense, working them out in practice, then he believed the genius of our race would find a solution. He agreed in putting colloquial intercourse in the forefront. The problems of empire could always be solved, and had been again and again in recent years, whenever leading statesmen of the Empire met around the same table. (Cheers.)

bid me up, but I hope to be rich enough to stand any loss." He was referring more especially to the Fust and Schoeffer "Psalterium," 1459 (in which the Athanasian Creed was first printed), for which, in the same sale, he had been made to pay £4,950; the price in the Sykes sale, 1854, having been only £100. Quiritch, in fact, had to keep this Psalterium for seven years, and then, in 1901, he sold it to Pierpont Morgan.

The Bible just sold in New York has a provenance similar to the Carysfort example, in that it comes from a monastery—the Benedictine institution at Melk, in Austria—the inscription on it being "Monasterii Melicensis." The folio volumes, of 324 and 317 leaves respectively, are in their venerable brown calf bindings, and the copy has a distinction, besides its perfection of condition, in having been diligently rubricated throughout by a contemporary illuminator. The noble examples in the "King's Library" at the British Museum and at Vienna were especially collated to prove the completeness and genuineness of this Melk survivor. It is printed in double columns of forty-two lines each, with slight variations. There are examples of this Bible also on vellum, and, although the paper edition is the more prized, a superb vellum copy fetched \$50,000 in the great Hoe sale in New York.

When the enormous value of a Gutenberg Bible is considered, we should rest thankful that beneficent men long ago endowed our national and public institutions with worthy examples, especially in the British Museum, the Bodleian, the Archbishop's library at Lambeth, and the Rylands library at Manchester, which shelters the "Spencer copy." And, naturally, among the forty-five survivors known (half of which are imperfect) there are examples to be found in the Vatican, in the Bibliotheca Nazionale, Paris; in Berlin, Leipzig, Frankfurt, and Munich. And the noble black-letter Gothic type shows how much Gutenberg and his helper owed to the example of the beautiful lettering—literally calligraphy—of devout medieval scribes.

PLEA FOR SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

PETITION TO MR. HALDWIN.

A petition prepared by the Simplified Spelling Society, bearing nearly 15,000 signatures, and asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider and report on the whole question of English spelling, has been sent to the Prime Minister.

The petitioners urge that the case for some measure of spelling reform for general purposes has never been satisfactorily met, while actual experiment, often repeated, has successfully proved their contention that the use of a simple phonetic spelling as a method in education during the earlier stages saves time, effort, and financial expenditure, and, by the substitution of a sound for an unsound metal discipline, conduces to the improvement of education generally. They claim to have secured the support of those in all parts of the Empire to whose opinions, on such a subject—because of their special knowledge or experience, or because of the responsible positions they occupy—great weight must indisputably be attached. The petition proceeds:—"Our select lists contain the names of many men whose eminence in scholarship, science, letters, and affairs is widely recognized. Further, in relation to a matter so essentially educational, the inclusion among our supporters of so many representatives—resident members of the staffs and governing bodies of so many British and overseas universities, not a few of them men of the highest distinction, should in itself suffice to convince the Government that the request for an inquiry is not one which can be lightly dismissed. Failing a Royal Commission, the petitioners say they would welcome the appointment by the Government of any Commission or Committee which may be considered suitable."

The signatories include:—"Sir Robert Baden-Powell; Sir Emery Barnes, Hulsean Professor of Divinity, University of Cambridge; Commander Carlton Bellairs, M.P.; Miss Sara A. Burstell, Honorary Secretary in Education, University of Manchester; Mr. G. A. Christian, vice-president of the Balfour and Wansborough Educational Council; Mr. Harold Cox, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*; Mr. Henry Drummond; Mr. E. R. Edwards, Docteur de l'Université de Paris; Dr. Oliver Elton, King Alfred Professor of English Literature, Liverpool University; Dr. Maxwell Garnet, secretary, League of Nations Union; Mr. A. P. Graves, F.R.S.L., late chairman of the Representative Managers of the L.C.C. Schools; Mr. Arthur Henderson, jun.; Sir George Hunter, chairman, Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., and chairman of committee, Simplified Spelling Society; Sir Mark Hunter, formerly Director of Public Instruction, Burma; organizing secretary, Simplified Spelling Society; Mr. M. L. Jacks, Headmaster, Mill Hill School; Mr. Daniel Jones, Professor of Phonetics, London University; Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Chief Inspector, L.C.C. Education Department; Dr. Walter Leaf, chairman of the Westminster Bank, Ltd.; Dr. R. W. Macan, late Master of University College, Oxford; Dr. T. J. Macnamara, late Bishop of Manchester; Sir Theodore Morrison, Principal of Armstrong College, Newcastle; Mr. James Murray, F.R.S.A.; Professor Gilbert Murray, president, Simplified Spelling Society; Dr. T. P. Nunn, Principal of London Day Training College; Sir Frederick Pollock; Mr. Walter Ripman, Chief Inspector to London University; Mr. Arthur Shipley, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge; Mr. Percy Simpson, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; Dr. G. O. Moore Smith, late Professor of English Language and Literature, Sheffield University; Dr. J. Parker Smith, late Warden of Winchester College; Dr. C. E. Spearman, Grote Professor of Mind and Logic, London University; Mr. W. B. Steer, formerly president of the N.U.T.; Mr. Sydney Walton; Bishop Welldon, Dean of Durham; Mr. Joseph Wells, Vice-Chancellor, Oxford University; and Dr. Joseph Wright, Emeritus Professor of Comparative Philology, Oxford University. Vice-President of the Simplified Spelling Society. Member of the Committee of the Society.

FIGHTING T.B.

BEGINNING WITH BABY.

Professor Calmette's anti-tuberculous vaccine, which he administered through the mouth in a teaspoonful of milk to 5,000 infants, reduced the deaths from tuberculosis to 97 per cent, where ordinarily they reached 25 per cent, reports the Paris correspondent of *The Times*. A message published in June last stated that none of the children whom Prof. Calmette had treated during the first two months of 1923 had died of any illness connected with tuberculosis.

TRIAL TRIP OF S.S. "SIANGWO."

The s.s. *Siangwo*, built by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was given her Official Trials on the Admiralty measured three mile course at East Lamma Channel, on Sunday (28th March). The vessel is a light draft River vessel for the Middle Yangtze trade of the following dimensions:—Length B.P., 275ft. 6in. Breadth Moulded, 46ft. 6in.; Depth Moulded, 11ft. 6in.

She is equipped in regard to cargo gear with four posts forward, carrying two steel derricks, each capable of lifting 10 tons, and aft two Sampson posts with derricks to lift 5 tons each. Her deadweight carrying capacity is 1,353 tons on a mean draft of 8 feet 11 inches. Her passenger accommodation on the bridge deck is of the most comfortable description. The staterooms are unusually large, and, for tropical River service, unique as to comfort and coolness, each stateroom having two doors, one leading out on deck, and the other into a central corridor, all doors and windows being mosquito proofed with wire gauze netting. Hot and cold water is laid on to all bathrooms and to the hand basins in the staterooms. At the after end of the bridge deck is the Smoking-room and forward of that, on the starboard side the Refrigerator cooling room.

The Officers' quarters situated on the Main Deck are replete with every comfort, and, like the Staterooms, are fitted out in the same manner having regard to ventilation and coolness. The Chinese passenger accommodation is situated at the after end of the vessel and from a point of comfort leaves nothing to be desired.

The vessel has twin-screws and is driven by two reciprocating engines of the following dimensions:—H. P. Cylinder, 13 inches; I. P. Cylinder, 22 inches; L. P. Cylinder, 35 inches. Stroke, 18 inches. Revolutions 200. I. H. P. 1,400. At her trials she attained a mean speed of 11.353 knots at 300 revolutions and a boiler pressure of 280 lbs. This vessel should prove an acquisition to the River Fleet of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.



Your Outlook

Your outlook will be a rosy one, whether it be quayside, office or up country, if your inner man be well fortified with that cool, delightful, sparkling drink—ROYAL BEER. Perfectly pure—malt and hops alone are responsible for its inviting flavour. ROYAL BEER is the safe drink for those who place the right value on their health. So sparkling, lively and invigorating is ROYAL BEER that it may rightly be described as the "Champagne of Malt Liquors."

"ROYAL" BEER

Obtainable from all Hotels, Wine Merchants and Stores.

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If that is so, see what Beecham's Pills will do for you.

By taking this famous family remedy "you will feel as different again." It will put your digestive organs right. It will clear out of your system the waste and poisonous matter that has been allowed to accumulate. It will stimulate, invigorate and tone up your whole physical and nervous system.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 29th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.15	30.07	30.03
Temperature	85	82	83
Humidity	92	93	81
Wind direction	0	0	2
Force	0	0	0
Weather	OD	O	O
Rain	0.86	0.00	0.48

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 88

Lowest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 57

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From March 30th to April 5th, 1926.

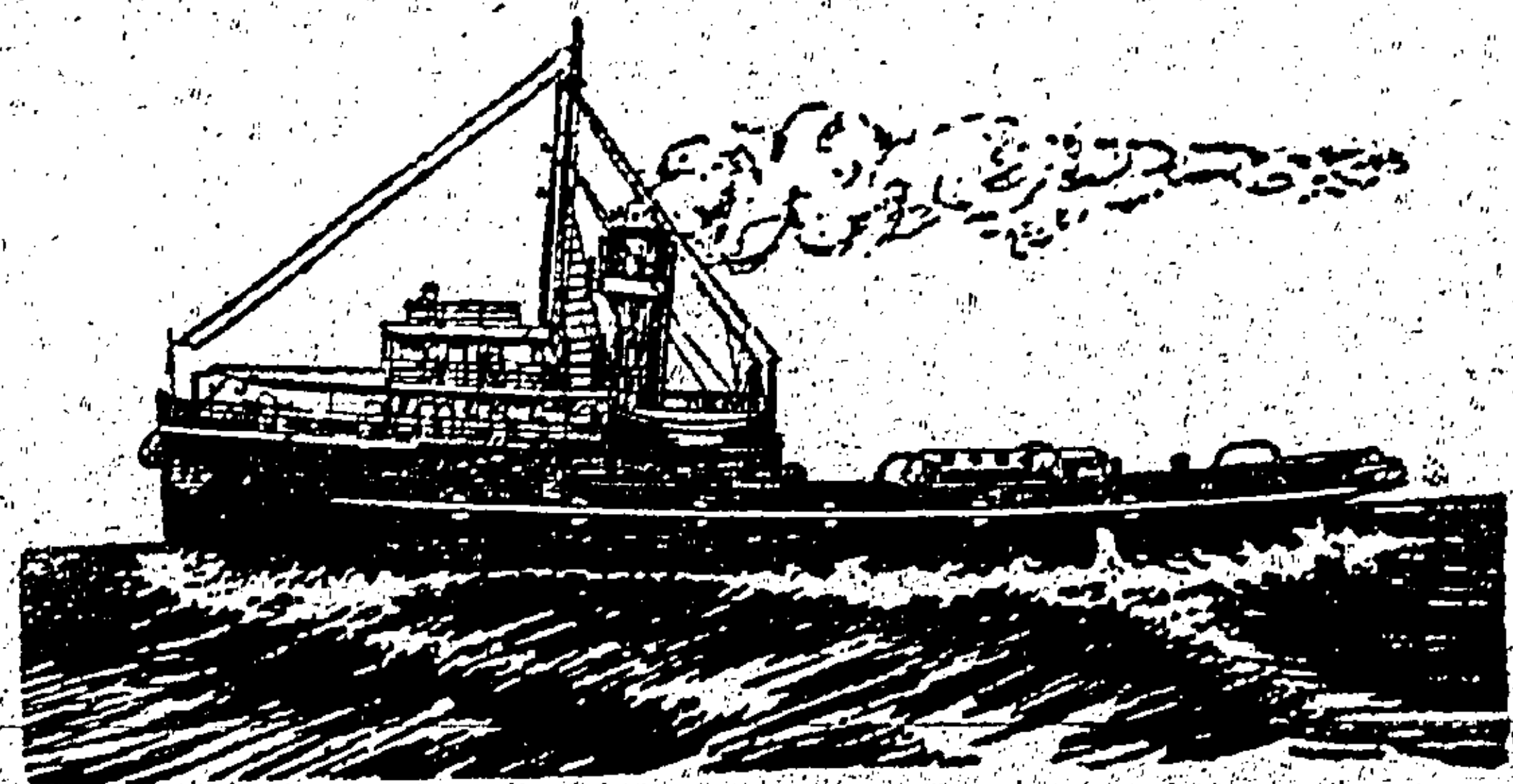
Day of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Standard Time	Height	H'kong. Standard Time	Height
Tues.	30	h. m. 9 55	ft. in. 6 6	h. m. 4 4	ft. in. 1 6
		10 15	6 9	4 8	3 0
Wed.	31	10 17	6 8	4 32	1 9
		10 51	5 9	4 45	1 8
Thur.	1	10 45	6 1	4 59	2 3
		11 34	5 5	5 24	1 8
Fri.	2	11 18	6 2	5 25	2 7
				6 2	1 8
Satur.	3	0 31	4 9	5 52	3 0
		11 58	6 3	7 14	1 9
Sun.	4	1 43	4 4	6 20	3 4
		0 46	6 3	8 36	1 9
Mon.	5	3 44	4 0	6 51	3 7
		1 49	6 3	10 14	1 8

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG

Codes Used A.I. A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition Western Union and Watkins.

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Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer.

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

By M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 29th.
Kwangchow, British str., 1,545 tons, Capt. C. Harris Walker, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B13-B & S.

March 29th.
Akita Maru, Japanese str., 2,305 tons, Capt. S. Fujimura, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Chinking, British str., 1,229 tons, Capt. V. D. H. Bedwell, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C40-B & S.

Glenahine, British str., 3,497 tons, Capt. Edw. Beer, from London and Singapore, the latter port she left on March 22nd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kwangchow, British str., 1,229 tons, Capt. W. L. Thomas, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—B. & S.

Oyama Maru, Japanese str., 2,360 tons, Capt. K. Subana, from Dairen and Takao, with general cargo, lying at buoy No. B31.—M.B.K.

President Harrison, American str., 6,195 tons, Capt. Chas. Portin, from San Francisco and Shanghai, the former port she left on February 27th and the latter on March 26th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

President Harrison, American str., 6,195 tons, Capt. Chas. Portin, from San Francisco and Shanghai, the former port she left on February 27th and the latter on March 26th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

March 29th.
Aki Maru, for Shanghai.
Bingo Maru, for Singapore.
Chengshing, for Tientsin.
Derwent, for Amoy.
Giltren, for Sandakan.
Glenahine, for Shanghai.
Hydrangea, for Kwang Chow Wan.
New Adelaide, for Haiphong.
President Harrison, for Manila.
President Madison, for Shanghai.
Sunking, for Amoy.
Sung Ho, for Saigon.
Tung Hing, for Singapore.
Yunnan, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per Admiral Oriental liner President Madison, for Seattle, via ports, on March 29th: Mr. Y. P. Lui, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Mecklenburgh, Mr. R. B. Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. Curdon, Miss J. J. Little, Miss West, Miss Lennox, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Woods, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Sleight, Miss Fung Sheng Quan, Mrs. Fung Wong Shue, Mr. Fung Sing Quan, Mr. Fung Ka Yuen, Mr. Chin Choy, Mr. Fung Pak San, Mr. and Mrs. L. Amis, Mr. M. A. Ryan, Mr. John Jamison, Mr. T. J. Evans, Mr. Lee Fung, Mr. Tom Shue, Mr. Strommers, Mr. W. F. Barnes, Mr. Chung Ah Ming, Mr. Lim Hong Eng, Mr. Eusoff, Mr. R. Davol, Mr. Hong Kai Tok, Mr. Ng Cheung, Mrs. Sei Shue, Master Lee Tai Lum, Mrs. Ng Shue, Miss Hong Kai Tok, Mr. Chai Kung Gon, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. S. Hinchliffe, Mr. E. J. Casse, Mrs. H. M. Lannenberger, Miss H. A. Lannenberger, Judge M. D. Purdy, Mrs. May P. Train, and two daughters, Mr. Gorman Vira, Mr. Ed. Williams, Mr. C. Kishioze, Capt. C. G. Olson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Soki and two children, Mr. R. I. Burgess, Mrs. E. S. Conger, Mr. A. I. de Leon, Mr. H. T. Dodge, Mr. R. Dodge, Mr. N. C. Fassett, Mr. Z. M. Galang, Mr. G. S. Garrett, Mr. A. G. Henderson, Mr. J. M. Jans Kiefer, Mr. Lo Ming, Mr. J. B. Linsinger, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Quest, Miss L. St. Clair, and Mr. W. E. Williams.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia, Capt. A. J. Hosken, R.N.R., Commander, will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at 10 a.m. on April 2nd.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala, from Hongkong, arrived at London on March 27th, at 6 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia left Singapore for this port on the 28th instant at 9 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 1st prox., about 6 a.m.

The B.I. and Apear s.s. Tilawa left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 24th inst., and is due to arrive here about 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The B.I. and Apear s.s. Tilawa will leave Amoy for this on April 1st, and is due here on the afternoon of the 2nd.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due April 10th.
Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due to-day.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due April 1st, about 6 a.m.
Tukada (B.I. & Apear), due April 2nd, p.m.
Tilawa (B.I. & Apear), due to-day.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR MARCH, 1926.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date. Sunrise. Sunset.
March 30th. 6.10 a.m. 6.35 p.m.
31st. 6.18 " 6.38 "

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—
Kowloon Dock.—Passet, Tangian, Soistan, Siang Wo, Phranang, Haining, Takoo Dock.—Kishan, Talhybius, Chinhua, Ande.
(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday's shipping statement showed that the number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. was 61, of which 28 were British.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday seven vessels arrived, viz., four British, one Italian and two Japanese. The departures over the same period came to two, one being for Saigon and one for Swatow, with four clearances.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. Yesterday.)

For Hongkong. 8,122 tons.
For ports beyond. 4,953 "

Total. 13,075 "

(During previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Sunday.)

For Hongkong. 10,788 tons.
For ports beyond. 19,942 "

Total. 30,730 "

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, 4,834 tons were carried in British vessels. The heaviest entry was 2,600 tons of coal and cement in a Japanese vessel, the next best entry being 2,360 tons in a British steamer, while another British steamer entered 1,419 tons.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Kwang Sang (British) from Tsingtao and Shanghai with 500 tons of general cargo and mail;
Kwangchow (British) from Bangkok with 2,360 tons of general cargo and mail;

Chungta (British) from Melbourne and Manila with 1,419 tons of general cargo and frozen meats, mail and 117 tons for ports beyond;

Kwangchow (British) from Shanghai with 253 tons of general cargo and mail;
Yunnan L. (Italian) from Yokohama and Shanghai with a net entry for Hongkong, but 400 tons of cargo for ports beyond;

Akita Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Singapore with 688 tons of general cargo and 4,436 tons for ports beyond;
Oyama Maru (Japanese) from Dairen and Takao with 2,000 tons of coal and 600 tons of cement.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for entry in the above returns, included:—
Glenahine (British) from London and Singapore with 485 tons of general cargo, mail and 2,331 tons for ports beyond;

Chinking (British) from Saigon with a net entry for Hongkong, but 2,200 tons of general cargo for ports beyond;

President Harrison (American) from San Francisco and Shanghai with 620 tons of general cargo, mail and 5,119 tons for ports beyond;

Sunking (British) from Shanghai with general cargo and mail;
Tilawa (British) from Straits, with general cargo and mail;

Menches (British) from Suez and Straits with general cargo and mail.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The master of the s.s. Oyama Maru (Japanese) from Dairen and Takao, reported to the Harbour Office yesterday that a wrecked junk, floating upside down, was passed in Lat. 22° 41' 30" N., Long. 116° 07' 09" E. The master of the 18th du Puy also made a report, apparently concerning the same junk.

The master of the s.s. President Harrison (American) from San Francisco and Shanghai, reported to the Harbour Office yesterday that between San Pedro and Shanghai a Chinese passenger died.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Commander G. F. Holt, R.N., a junk-master was fined \$5, with the alternative of five days' hard labour, for anchoring his junk in the Southern Fairway and causing an obstruction.

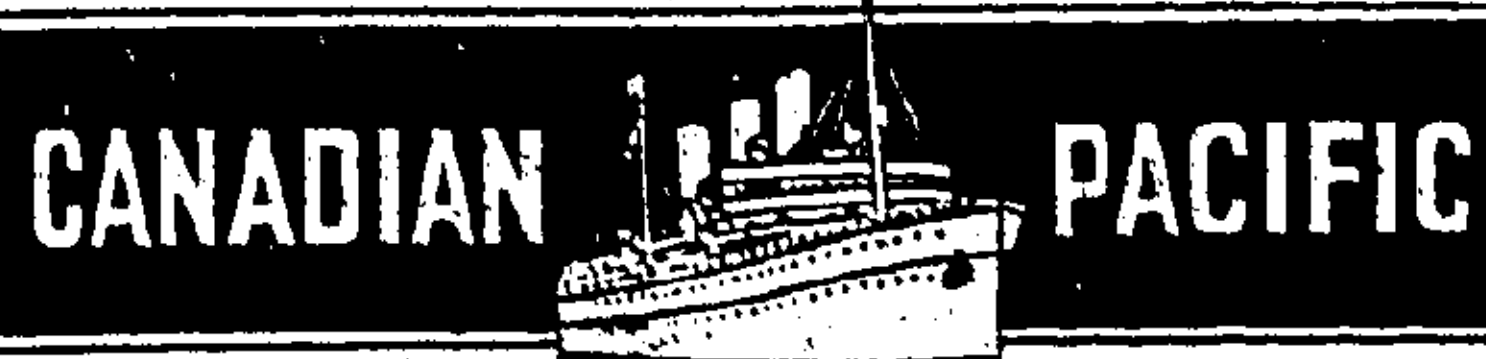
The total number of deck passengers entered for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 107, all carried by one vessel.

The Military Authorities have notified the Harbour Office that the Station Practice could not take place from Stonecutters West Battery on March 16th, or from Devil's Peak, Pakshawan, or Lyman West on Friday, March 26th. This practice, consisting of two full charge rounds per gun, will therefore be fired from these Batteries to-day, between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. The direction of fire will be as already notified.

The following local notice to mariners has been issued by the Commissioner of Customs at Kwangchow under date March 18th:—Notice is hereby given that on the report of the master of the s.s. Ming Sang, a derelict junk was passed on the 17th inst. in Lat. 21° 53' 30" N. and Long. 113° 46' 40" E., bearing from the Great Ladrone 133° with bows sunk, poop awash, no masts. She is considered a danger to navigation.

Preparations are being made at Saint Nazaire for the launching from the yards of the Chantiers de l'Atlantique of the largest liner ever built in France. The vessel will be called either the Vermilles or the Verdun, and is destined for Trans-Atlantic service. She is 760ft. in length, with a beam of 90ft., is of 40,500 tons burden, and her engines developed 45,000 h.p., giving a speed of 23 knots.

Cosmopolitan Dock.—Ling Nam, Purpura.
At Kowloon Bay.—Sun On.
At Plover Cove.—Pong Long, Lok Sun.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

17 Days from Hongkong to Vancouver.

LARGEST, FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STREAMSHIPS

NEXT SAILING TO THE PACIFIC COAST

S.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"

WILL SAIL FOR

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

VI
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

on Friday, April 2nd, at 1 a.m.

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Passenger Department: Tel. C. 755.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42.

Cables: GAOANPAC.
Cables: NAUTILUS.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
KORIA MARU (omit Nagasaki and Honolulu) ... Tuesday, 6th April
SHINYO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st April

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
ANYO MARU ... Thursday, 15th April
BOKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 29th May

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Mar., 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 15th April

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 10th April
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 24th April

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st April
MISEIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th May

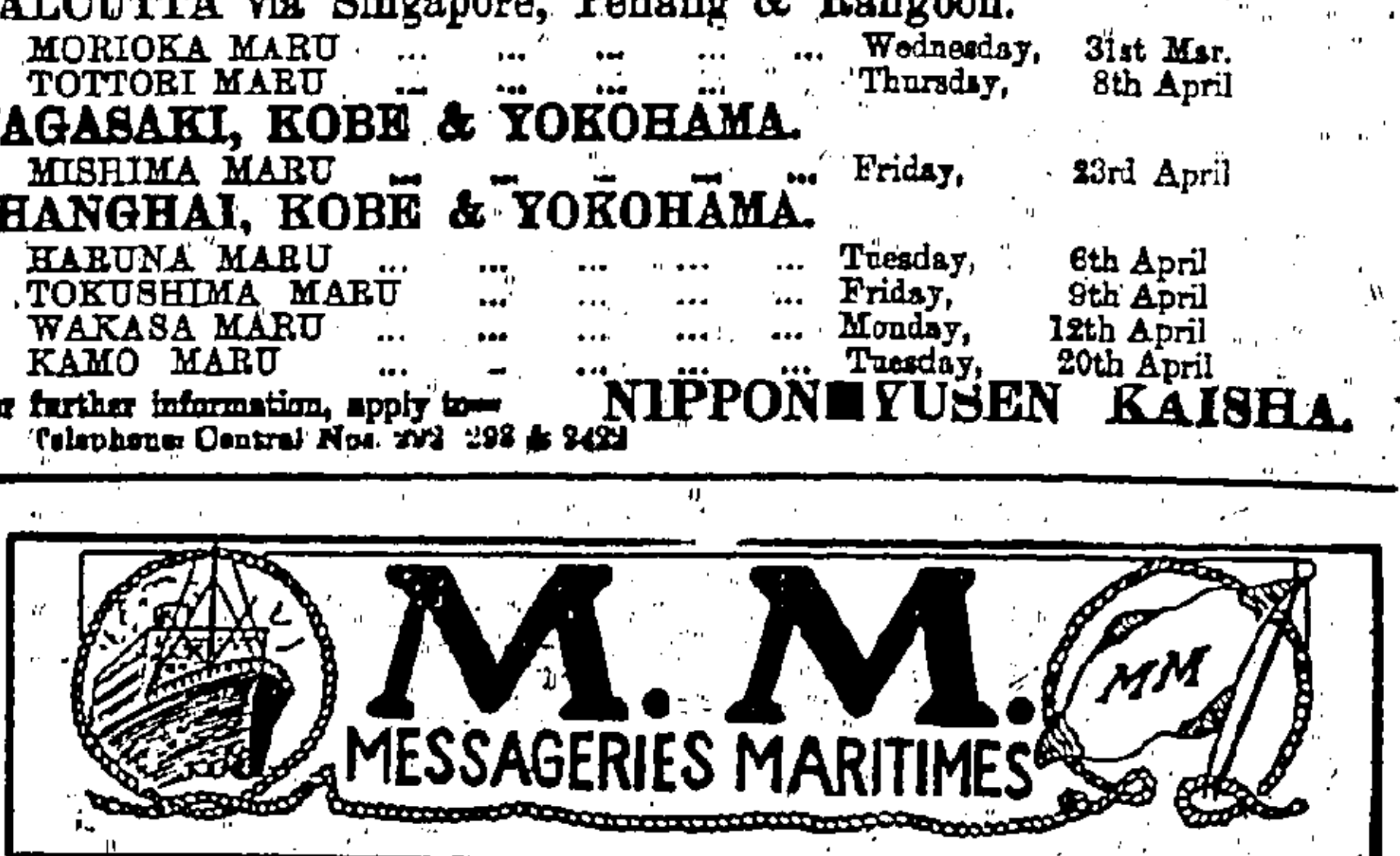
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
LISBON MARU ... Monday, 5th April
TSUYAMA MARU ... Saturday, 24th April

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
KANAGAWA MARU ... Wednesday, 28th April
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
YAMAGATA MARU ... Saturday, 10th April
TAMBA MARU ... Thursday, 15th April

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MORIOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Mar.
TOTTORI MARU ... Thursday, 8th April

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 23rd April
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
BARUNA MARU ... Tuesday, 6th April
YOKUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 24th April
WAKASA MARU ... Monday, 12th April
KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th April

For further information, apply to: NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Telephone Central No. 792, 793 & 794)



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Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongk. and Sailing for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANDRE LEBON ... A	—	—	30th Mar., 1926.
PAUL LECAT ... A	—	—	13th Apr. "
AMBOISE ... B	26th Feb., 1926	30th Mar., 1926	27th Apr. "
ANGERS ... B	19th Mar. "	13th Apr. "	21st May, "
AMAZONE ... B	26th Mar. "	27th Apr. "	25th May, "
D'ARTAGNAN ... A	9th Apr. "	11th May, "	2nd June, "
ANGKOR ... B	23rd Apr. "	25th May, "	2nd June, "

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY TO MARSEILLES

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Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

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s.s. "YANGTSE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 19th April, 1926.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

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CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TIENSIN	... "CHEONGSHING" ... Tuesday, 30th Mar., at Noon
BANGKOK	... "KWONGSANG" ... Tuesday, 30th Mar., at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	... "MINGSANG" ... Wednesday, 31st Mar., at 10 a.m.
TIENSIN	... "WAISHING" ... Wednesday, 31st Mar., at Noon
KOBE via AMOY, SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA	... "KUTSANG" ... Thursday, 1st April, at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	... "HOPSANG" ... Thursday, 1st April, at Noon
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	... "KATSHING" ... Thursday, 1st April, at 4 p.m.
BANGKOK	... "KWANGSANG" ... Friday, 2nd April, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "FOOKSANG" ... Wednesday, 7th April, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	... "MAUSANG" ... Tuesday, 13th April, at Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "NAUSANG" ... Tuesday, 13th April, at 3 p.m.
KOBE	... "YUENSANG" ... Friday, 16th April, at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215

8

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
"GLENSHIRE" ...	Is Port
"GLENSAPP" ...	2nd Apr.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE" ...	17th
"GLENSBEG" ...	29th
"GLENSANDA" ...	15th May

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Discharges	Leaves Hong.
"GLENSAPP" ...	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.	7th Apr.
"GLENSHIRE" ...	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.	4th May.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE" ...	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oren.	1st June.
"GLENSBEG" ...	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oren.	1st June.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

SHANGHAI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT MADISON" ... Mar. 29th.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... April 10th

TO EUROPE—2120—2112—2110

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT MADISON" ... Mar. 21st.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... April 2nd.

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[5]

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COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "ASIA"

will be loading for MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

On or about 26th April, 1926.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Java" ...	25th April	—
M/S. "Africa" ...	7th May	—
M/S. "Malaya" ...	7th June	—
M/S. "Peru" ...	2nd July	—

Subject to change without notice.

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COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and Other

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

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M.S. "AGRA" ...

Subject to change without Notice.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES,

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S.S. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 23rd April.**BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**
(ANDREW WILK & Co., Ltd.)Sailings from Hongkong
M.V. "FORRESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... Second Half April.**UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE**
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... From Hongkong 13th March.
For HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.S.S. "CITY OF VALENCIA" ... From Hongkong 23rd April.
For HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £33. 2nd Class £20.
"B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £13.**MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE**S.S. "SURAT" ... From Hongkong 24th April.
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Uitenhage.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Xanxara, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791

**P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines****MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR**STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEBANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MOREA"	10,918	2nd Apr. Noon	Marseilles and London.
"JEYPORE"	5,338	7th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"LAHORE"	5,338	11th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"DELTA"	5,338	15th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	20th Apr.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MAVEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	9,005	28th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,918	25th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMA"	9,125	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RANPURA"	14,585	24th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MAVEDONIA"	11,089	31st Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,918	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Rhedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"MAKADA"	6,949	4th April	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,000	24th April	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	
"TANDA"	6,988	2nd June	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The E. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via the Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"TILAWA"	10,000	31st Mar. 6 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MAVEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr. 6 a.m.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ANTHIA"	7,754	6th Apr.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"PRIM"	7,648	10th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Apr.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	28th Apr.	Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,988	8th May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,918	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,918	28th May	do.
"PADU"	9,907	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMA"	9,009	11th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	18th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	25th June	Shanghai only.
"RANPURA"	14,585	9th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MAVEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,918	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must delay their baggage at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with Landings.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

SWATOW AMOY & FOOCHOWAND RETURN
(Occupying 2 or 40 Days)
HAIYANG ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... Thursday, 1st April, 1 p.m.Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Bound Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAI-HONG" and "HA-CHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$50.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**

AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 30th Mar.	8 a.m.
SAIGON	"KWANGSHI"	On 30th Mar.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 30th Mar.	4 p.m.
MAVILA	"YUNNAN"	On 31st Mar.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 1st Apr.	4 p.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"SEKONG"	On 1st Apr.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"ANKING"	On 2nd Apr.	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 2nd Apr.	4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 5th Apr.	4 p.m.
WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 5th Apr.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HUICHOW"	On 6th Apr.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 7th Apr.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUICHOW"	On 8th Apr.	4 p.m.
	"YINGCHOW"	On 10th Apr.	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone CENTRAL 33.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"**
These New Vessels maintain a Regular Service from
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT RANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	27th March	23rd April
TAIPING	19th May	25th May
CHANGTE	16th June	22nd June
TAIPING	17th July	23rd July

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone: CENTRAL 33.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th April.**LLOYD TRIestino.**REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUMI).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.REDUCED PASSENGER RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
"A" CLASS £72. 10s. 0d.
"B" CLASS £66. 0s. 0d.**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "PIUMI"	...	Sails 7th April
M.V. "YIMINALE"	...	Sails 5th May

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails 12th April
S.S. "PIUMI"	...	Sails 3rd May
M.V. "YIMINALE"	...	Sails 31st May

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI"	...	Sails from Calcutta, 31st March
S.S. "PIUMI"	...	Sails from Colombo, 12th April
S.S. "UMINGA"	...	Sails from Calcutta, 30th June
	...	Sails from Colombo, 12th July

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO LIMITED.

Telephone: CENTRAL 1030.

Agents.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

**BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA**

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE"	...	Leave Hongkong 15th April
M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE"	...	16th May
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE"	...	11th June
M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE"	...	3rd July

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3135.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: FURNEPRINCE.

King's Building.

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HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINEof the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore
and
Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North-Continental Ports**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:**

S.S. "OUDERKERK"	...	6th April, 1926
S.S. "ALDEBARAN"	...	4th May
S.S. "OUDERKERK"	...	31st May

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OUDERKERK"	...	17th April, 1926
S.S. "ALDEBARAN"	...	15th May
S.S. "OUDERKERK"	...	13th July

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.**

Telephone: CENTRAL No 1874.

Agents, York Building

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